FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH REPRESENTATIVE ON MBFR TALKS 27 OCT

LD280014 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 27 Oct 83

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, 27 Oct -- The delegations of seven socialist states and twelve NATO countries taking part in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe met for the [word indistinct] time here today.

Chairman of the session, Poland's representative ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, stressed that since the start of the Vienna talks NATO states had been taking steps incompatible with the basic assumption of the negotiations, which is to lower the level of military confrontation in central Europe. Striving to attain a military edge over Warsaw Pact states, NATO countries have been pursuing new armament programmes, nuclear and conventional alike.

The planned deployment by NATO of new missiles on the territory covering the western part of the area embraced by the negotiations would be incompatible with the agreed objective of contributing to more stabilized relations and to consolidating peace and security in Europe.

The history of the Vienna talks testifies to the West's striving to obtain unilateral advantages. It was exactly that endeavor that was the main obstacle to reaching accord.

Recalling the essence of proposals by socialist countries of February 17 and June 23 1983, the speaker said that for several months socialist states had been explaining individual aspects of these proposals. They also answered all questions of the Western side, clearly indicating that these proposals contained all elements necessary for reaching a mutually acceptable accord in Vienna.

The socialist countries still await the West's constructive answer to their numerous proposals, including those concerning the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, said the Polish representative.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. 'INVASION' OF GRENADA

AU271533 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Oct 83 p 7

[Sibila Dimova commentary: "Are They Invading for Humanitarian Reasons"]

[Text] Fierce fighting is taking place in Grenada. That area of Central America and of the Caribbean Basin can be compared to another hotbed of tension on our planet -- the Middle East -- as regards conflict situations.

The reason for this is once again represented by the military and political insolence of American imperialism, which with gross interference is trying to impose its own views and social order, which have nothing in common with the real aspirations of the peoples concerned.

In Grenada the excuse is again to "defend Americans." Commandos are landing, they are shooting and "introducing law and order," they are "protecting democracy." In Grenada the United States is again invading with the assistance of "friendly governments."

Excuses and pretexts are already worn out from overuse. Aggression, however, is so obvious that even such smokescreens cannot conceal the truth.

There is fighting in an area that has been explosive for a long time. For a long time the United States has been seeking a pretext to conduct a direct military intervention in that region. Much more blood is being shed as a result of this invasion than as a result of the event that the American landing forces were allegedly sent off to "prevent."

The intervention that has taken place poses the following question, which has already been asked by certain American commentators -- namely whether there was any "force from the outside" behind the events that shook Grenada last week? Aggression indeed, has taken place and a reason for it can always been found.

The invasion once again recalls the value of the "principles" proclaimed by the United States. Is this pacification, is it freedom, or is it defense? Has the world by any chance forgotten the well-known cliches (pretext -- smoke-screen -- aggression) and will it believe this time that the American soldiers are invading for humanitarian reasons and selfless readiness for self-sacrifice?

The abstract slogans cannot conceal a very specific truth that has now appeared in Grenada -- namely the truth that the "vital interests" of the United States are sowing death wherever they are spread.

TALKS WITH POLISH WRITERS BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU251614 Sofia BTA in English 1508 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 25 (BTA) -- "The social function of literature in the world today" -- is the subject of a meeting-discussion which opened here today. Participating in it are a delegation of the Union of Bulgarian Writers and the Polish poets and prose-writers Feliks Fornalczyk, Andrzej Waskiewicz, Czeslaw Kuriata and Stanislaw Horak -- representatives of the founding and initiative committee of the forthcoming constituent congress of the Union of Polish Writers.

The first deputy chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, Mr Nikolay Khristoskov pointed to profound realism, ideological clarity, civic intolerance [as received], the search of new methods and psychological depth as the most typical features of the modern Bulgarian literature. Mr Khristoskov spoke also about the writers' meetings in Sofia held under the motto of "Peace -- the hope of the planet".

The leader of the Polish delegation, Mr Janusz Trzcinski, representative of the "Culture" Department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, spoke about the state of the Union of Polish Writers before the introduction of martial law in Poland, when the influence of the nationalistic diversions and under the influence of inspirations from the outside (Radio "Free Europe", the C.I.A., etc.) part of the members of the union have strayed.

A small group of writers usurped the leadership of the union and with it the right to speak on behalf of all writers, taking the line of active cooperation with the "Solidarity" extremists. What is more the leadership of the union sought to eliminate the writers whose works were based on party and class positions and to restrict the participation of writers from the province in the activity of the union. Naturally this forced the disbanding of the Union of Polish Writers.

Mr Tezcinski said that on the very following day eight-three writers gathered in Warsaw to acclaim the disbanding of the union as expected and desired for both the development of Polish literature and the normalization of the life of the country. They came out with the initiative for the union to be revived by overcoming and avoiding the errors of the old leadership. Only two weeks later their initiative received the support of about three hundred writers -- almost half the writers in Poland. Mr Janusz Trzcinski stressed that about five hundred writers are expected to enter the New Union of Polish Writers, which is to have its constituent congress November 4, 1983.

The meeting-discussion will continue in the afternoon and tomorrow with reports and statements.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS SOFIA BCP PLENUM; VISITS SCHOOL

Addresses Party Plenum

AU261750 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] A plenum of the Sofia City party committee was held in Sofia today. Comrade Todor Zhivkov attended the plenum, which discussed the work of the Sofia City party organization for intensifying industry in Sofia during the Eighth 5-Year Plan and until 1990. Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov delivered an introductory speech.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was particularly cordially welcomed, delivered a long speech. He highly appraised the plenum's work and pointed out its importance for the further development of Sofia's industry based on scientific-technical progress. Our first party and state leader also spoke about certain fundamental problems of the scientific development of the country.

His speech was heard with great interest and stormily applauded.

The plenum also adopted an appropriate decision.

Visits Sofia School

AU261643 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] This afternoon Comrade Todor Zhivkov was a dear guest of the students and teachers of the No 30 unified secondary polytechnical school, named for Lyudmila Zhivkova, in Sofia. He was accompanied by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov; Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education; and Petur Mexhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia People's Council Executive Committee. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was familiarized with the modern material-technical base of the school and with the conditions it is creating for the general and vocational training of the young generation.

LIVING STANDARDS COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

AU261641 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] At its session today the Commission for Living Standards at the Council of Ministers discussed the state of production and trade concerning children's food. After assessing that the consumption of children's food is growing, some measures were outlined to expand its production. The leadership of the enterprises producing food for children that do not fulfill the plans on the production of certain assortments were singled out. The commission obliged the leadership of the National Agro-Industrial Union to work out a program for substantially increasing the production of children's food so that needs could be better met.

The tasks for producing mass consumption products in 1984 were also discussed. It was recommented to the economic organization and production enterprises that they uncover reserves for the fullfillment of their counterplans and for additionally producing 1 billion leva worth of goods and services, which will exceed the plan set by the state. Particular attention has to be devoted to the possibilities for bringing to the market better quality and more fashionable goods. A program for increasing the production of beer in 1984 was also approved.

RECENT SOFIA FIRES UNDER INVESTIGATION

AU272058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs has announced that the person who premediately set fire to the Sofia regional court in January 1983 has been discovered: He is Lyubomir Rsvetanov Krustanov, 50 years old, a criminal who has previously been sentenced 3 times. The preliminary investigation has been concluded and he has been turned over to the court authorities.

The causes of the 23 October fire in the Holy Synod have been discovered. The fire was caused by the carelessness of an employee of the Holy Synod. The investigation continues.

The Sofia City administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs continues its investigation to clarify the cause of the fire in the Sofia State Circus. The public will be informed about it after the investigation is closed.

MORE MATERIALS ON PLANNED U.S. INF MISSILES

Editorial on Missile Siting

AU271434 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Oct 83 pp 1,2

[Editorial: "In the Interest of the Security of Our Homeland and the Socialist Community"]

[Text] Yesterday we published statements of the CSSR Government, the USSR Ministry of Defense, and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on an agreement between the CSSR Government and the USSR Council of Ministers. In the interest of the security of our homeland and the socialist community, the Czechoslovak Government, together with the USSR Council of Ministers, decided to begin on the territory of Czechoslovakia preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes. This is an unavoidable countermeasure to be taken in the event of the deployment of new American offensive weapons in Western Europe -- a measure which is a response to the dangerous attempts of the United States and other NATO countries to upset the military-strategic equilibrium in the world, to gain military supremacy over the countries of the Warsaw Pact, and to deal with them from the position of strength.

As the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stressed in its statement, Czechoslovakia cannot view idly the fact that not far from our western border the United States is rapidly completing preparations for the deployment of its new nuclear missiles.

It is obvious that the United States and its allies want to deploy at any price the Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range missiles with a flat trajectory in Western Europe. The launching platforms for these nuclear missiles have already been prepared in the FRG, Great Britain, and other NATO countries. The equipment for these missile bases is being shipped from the United States to Europe. The first groups of American soldiers are arriving to service this equipment.

All this is happening irrespective of the fact that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear weapons in Europe have not ended. As evidence of the course of the Geneva talks so far shows, the American side is hypocritically using them as a smokescreen to divert attention from its plan to deploy the new missiles, cost what it may. Even Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German SPD, had to admit at Saturday's peace rally in Bonn that "the recognition is now prevailing in this party (SPD) that the aim of the Americans at the Geneva talks was not to reach an agreement but to assert their own interests, that is preparing conditions for the deployment of a new generation of nuclear weapons."

The mission of the new nuclear missiles the United States wants to deploy in Western Europe is self-evident and has been sufficiently explained more than once. These weapons are not meant for defense but for attack, they are meant to deliver the first strike against the countries to the east of the Elbe River and the Sumava Mountain Range. According to a theory ardently championed in Washington, they should be used for a so-called local and "limited" war, confined allegedly to a part of Europe.

NATO would like to establish prerequisites for a sudden attack on the countries of the socialist community, for a new blitzkrieg, this time a nuclear one, under new historical conditions but with the self-same goals.

Only naive people could stand idly by, with their arms folded, in such a situation.

The inevitability of the new defensive measures, especially the necessity to deploy operational-tactical missile complexes closer to the western border of the socialist community, arises from the new conditions created by the fact that the United States and NATO have begun to implement their plans to gain military-strategic supremacy over the socialist countries. By deploying almost 600 new American nuclear missiles they would gain more than a 50 percent preponderance over the states of the Warsaw Pact in the number of carriers of intermediate-range weapons and an even greater preponderance in the number of nuclear explosives. The balance of forces in this category of weapons would thereby be upset. The Pershing II missiles and the missiles with a flat trajectory are first-strike weapons that within a few minutes can hit important strategic targets in the socialist countries. They create, literally, a strategic threat to the Soviet Union, as well as our country and other Warsaw Pact states. The nearest American missile bases are being built only a few dozen kilometers from our border. The mission of the missile complexes on the territories of the CSSR and the GDR is therefore to subject the NATO pact to equal conditions.

If the strategists in the Pentagon and the NATO staffs reckon with a time edge for carrying out the first strike, they should realize that, in defending its country, no state can allow the assailant even the temptation to gain such an "edge" and to carry out the "first strike".

A great deal of evidence suggests that the United States does not intend to reach an agreement on the diplomatic field. It has already carried out virtually all preparations for the deployment of its new nuclear missiles. It is therefore impossible for the USSR and other states of the Warsaw Pact, after all their warnings and proposals, to wait idly by. The danger resulting from a delay might be fateful. History would never forgive us any dilatoriness in ensuring the security of our country.

Recently, the socialist countries' representatives made it known more than once that the United States and its allies cannot expect to be able to gain military-strategic advantages on the European battlefield which they could exploit, at an unguarded moment, for their aggressive designs. In a recent statement, Comrade Andropov stressed that the good will of the Soviet Union and its wish to reach an agreement should not be regarded by anyone as a sign of weakness. "The USSR will be able to give the appropriate answer to any attempt at upsetting the current military-strategic equilibrium, and its deeds will not be inconsistent with its words."

The governments of the states of the Warsaw Pact, to which the people entrusted responsibility for the security, sovereignty, and inviolability of their territory, must not allow the American militarists to believe that an attack on the socialist community would go unpunished.

The socialist countries manifest their sincere will to reach an agreement. This was reaffirmed a few days ago by the appeal of the heads of governments of the CEMA countries adopted in Berlin to the governments of all states of Europe and the world. However, they will not permit the military supremacy of NATO . Military equilibrium is the most reliable guarantee of preserving peace and averting a nuclear catastrophe for the human race.

The socialist countries tenaciously seek to stop the dangerous developments. In its unshakeable will to reach progress in disarmament, the Soviet Union declared a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range devices in its European part. However, the U.S. Administration did not follow this constructive, exemplary step. The Soviet Union also unilaterally committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Nor has this commitment met with a favorable NATO response, and the United States has not followed this example.

This January, at the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Pact proposed to NATO the conclusion of a treaty on refraining from the use of force and maintaining peaceful relations between the member-states of the two military blocs. However, the governments of the NATO states have to this day been dodging the discussion of this proposal.

The USSR further proposed that all states possessing nuclear weapons take steps toward freezing them and that they should declare a moratorium on all tests of nuclear explosives as well as on tests of new types of carriers of nuclear weapons. However, the U.S. Administration's positive response is still missing.

The Soviet Government declared its willingness to liquidate all missiles in the European part of the USSR included in the reduction in the event of an agreement on nuclear weapons in Europe, if the United States backs aways from the deployment of its Pershing II missiles and missiles with a flat trajectory, and if aircraft capable of carrying n nuclear weapons are commensurately reduced. However, the United States has not only driven the talks in Geneva into a blind alley but has, in fact, started to implement the program of deploying these missiles "according to timetable," as President Reagan noted a few days ago.

Washington has already earmarked $407 million for the purchase of the first series of Pershing II missiles. The latest report, published on Monday, states that the first contingent of these missiles should be shipped to Europe as early as after 1 November!

In its declaration of 28 May, the Soviet Council of Ministers emphatically drew attention to the fact that if the United States and NATO begin to implement their decision on deploying new nuclear missiles, the USSR will be forced, following an agreement with other states of the Warsaw Pact, to take measures inevitable for the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. In their statement of 3 June, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government fully identified with this declaration. They stressed that it is high time to stop the dangerous exacerbation of the situation and that "it is up to the NATO states to ponder with full responsibility the consequences of the implementation of the plans to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe."

A similar position has been adopted by the leading bodies of the GDR.

The preparations for an agressive war, which are assuming a concrete shape in the United States, alarm the peace-loving people of all countries. Justly so, because all further attempts of the United States to gain military suprenary upset the strategic stability and make the efforts to stop the arms race even more difficult. However, is it possible to accept these facts as predestined and to assume in resignation that the arms race will eventually end in a war no matter what?

We do not share this pessimism. We firmly believe that the American militarists will not be able to implement their plans to wage a "limited" nuclear war because they will have to realize that no "first strike" launched by them would be spared a crushing retaliation and that even the territory of the United States would not be exempt. In the nuclear age, the security of the world is indivisible. If the United States and other NATO countries seek to reduce the security of others, they must relaize that, thereby they are also risking their own security.

The threat posed by the American intermediate-range missile to Europe and, as an inevitable consequence, the whole world, is realized by a steadily growing number of people in West European countries. This is testified to, among other things, by the large-scale mass protest actions of the antiwar movement in Western Europe and the United States, which last week reached a powerful intensity.

The socialist countries and their economic and defense potential are the crucial and determining force capable of defending peace forever. Their strength has not, and will not, allow the imperialists to gain a domineering position and to implement in Europe their criminal, aggressive plans. The American militarists are seriously wrong if they assume that they will manage to get the socialist countries into the position of the weaker ones, who -- as has been customary in the history of American imperialism -- can be threatened with a stick, even if today it is a nuclear stick.

Our people can be justly proud that their homeland is part of a peace-loving force that is capable of resisting, through coordinated effort, the outside threat and all attempts of the imperialist centers to turn the clock of history back. All the more resolutely will the socialist countries prevent the NATO countries from acquiring the potential for threatening them with a direct military aggression. We will manage to defend the edifice that has been built by the work, talents, and creative zeal of the people of the socialist countries.

The countries of the socialist community share common goals and common ideals. They are taking a common path in their quest for peaceful development, for peaceful cooperation of all nations. However, they also have common enemies -- the aggressive imperialist and militarist circles of the United States and NATO. That is also why our approach to ensuring our own security, the security of our joint home, must be a common approach. There is no doubt that the Czechoslovak people will give full support to the unavoidable steps of our government and the governments of our allies for the defense of their homeland and the socialist community as a whole -- in the name of the further peaceful development, for the benefit of our republic, the whole socialist community, and all peace-loving peoples.

Assembly Statement Report

LD271856 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] In the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, the 10th joint meeting of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly was convened in Prague today. Lubos Lidicky, our correspondent, reports:

[Lidicky] The deputies are now discussing the report delivered by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, on the external relations of our economy in the conditions of the application of the Set of Measures. The rapporteurs also spoke on this main topic at the morning session: Deputy Stanislav Tichavsky for the Chamber of the People and Deputy Imrich Oravecz for the Chamber of Nations. Let us now come back to the very beginning of today's joint session when the deputies made their statement on the current tense situation in the world. Deputy Richard Nejezchleb, deputy chairman of the Chamber of the People and chairman of its Foreign Committee, delivered the draft of a statement in which our highest body of the state power appeals on behalf of the Czechoslovak peoples to the European parliaments and their deputies. We shall now acquaint you with the full text of this important document as it was delivered from the Federal Assembly's rostrum:

[Begin recording -- Nejezchleb, in Slovak] The fatal issue of peace or war is coming up on an ever more threatening scale before the whole of mankind. No deputy, politician, governmental official, or statesman who is aware of his share of responsibility for the destiny of his peoples could avoid the duty to adopt his own clear stance on it. This is especially true in these days for us, the Europeans, because this development on our continent in the nearest future will significantly affect the situation in the whole world. The most pressing current question is whether in spite of the will of the majority of the West European people the NATO plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear weapons on their territories will be implemented.

Realization of this plan would have very serious consequences. Quite a new critical and dangerous long-term situation would arise. A danger of nuclear conflict would increase and a new round of more expensive, senseless armament would start, which would poison the entire international atmosphere. It would have negative economic and social consequences for many countries and would worsen the living conditions for many people in the world.

It is obvious that the NATO plan, inspired by the United States, is aiming at violating of the balance of forces and attainment of military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states. The Czechoslovak peoples, who have learned a lesson from history, cannot calmly watch while in the immediate vicinity of our states borders new destructive nuclear weapons are deployed.

The CSSR fulfills its duties proceeding from the defense of the socialist community. In the interests of our security we explicitly support the agreement between the Governments of the CSSR and the USSR on beginning preparations for developing missile complexes with an operative-tactical purpose on the territory of the CSSR. Our state, as well as the USSR and the other socialist allies, will continue in the consistent policy following the line of peaceful coexistence, international detente, cooperation among nations, and disarmament. This was yet again expressed in the appeal of the premiers of the CEMA countries to which the Federal Assembly subscribes unconditionally. Our working people acquainted themselves very attentively with the statement of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, of 28 September 1983. We consider this statement a document of great political importance which truthfully analyzes the current situation in the world and convincingly expresses the effort of the USSR to avert the threat of nuclear war, to preserve the balance of forces, and strengthen world peace. The statement also fully expresses the vital interests of our peoples and that is why we support it so explicitly.

We in Czechoslovakia do not give in to the fatalism that war is inevitable, and we do not give up our conviction that there are major forces in the world which can prevent it. There are other ways out: dialogue and political solutions. It would be in the interest of all mankind to make progress at the current deliberations, which hitherto have brought no positive results due to the United States. But if no agreement has been attained by the end of this year, it would be inevitable to continue in the talks about its conclusion.

The Federal Assembly of the CSSR appeals to the European parliaments to use all their possibilities to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe and to assert themselves for reaching a constructive agreement at the USSR-USA talks in Geneva. The results of the Madrid meeting show that even the most complicated problems could be solved on a mutually acceptable basis.

The CSSR Federal Assembly expresses a hope that common sense will prevail and that the knowledge will prevail that in a nuclear century responsible people have only one choice: to do everything to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

In Prague, 26th October 1983, Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic [applause] [end recording]

[Lidicky] This was the full text of the statement of the Federal Assembly which the highest body of state power in Czechoslovakia gave this morning on behalf of all our peoples to the parliaments of all European countries and their deputies. The Chamber of the Peoples and the Chamber of Nations unanimously endorsed the statement.

Prague Rally Resolution

LD191057 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Resolution read at 18 October Prague rally by unidentified person -- recorded]

[Text] We, working people and citizens of Prague, the capital of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, are raising the voice of resolute protest against the intentions of the most reactionary militaristic forces of the United States and the NATO member-states to deploy on the territory of Western Europe new U.S. medium-range missiles.

The implementation of this intention would disturb the existing balance of forces in Europe, increase the danger of the beginning of destructive nuclear conflict and create, in the postwar period, the most serious threat for Europe and peoples of the world. We, citizens of Prague, turn to the other European peoples -- who, many times in history, have borne the burden of war suffering -- to even more resolutely oppose the aggressive strivings of Washington and its allies. We turn to the inhabitants of the capitals of all European countries so that we might be able together to say a resolute "no" to the plans of the trans-Atlantic bellicose maniacs who are capable of sacrificing the entire millenia-old European culture for their hegemonistic aims.

We demand that new nuclear capacities not only not be deployed on the territory of Europe, but that their current number be reduced. We voice the principled, simple, and the only just principle of equal security for all; that is, not to deploy new U.S. missiles but to negotiate, in a matter-of-fact-way, in the interest of establishing trust and security in Europe and in the world. This is the common demand of all peace-loving forces in Europe who hold dear the cause of a peaceful future for the European Continent.

The peace initiatives of the USSR express the joint will of our peoples, our longing for peace. An expression of our attitude is also the peace initiatives which, this year, stemmed from the territory of our Capital at the World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War. The longing for peace and the active struggle for its preservation and strengthening joins us with all those who, regardless of political opinions, belief, or nationality, demand that peace -- the basic right and value of mankind -- be lastingly preserved. Therefore, we unanimously support the statement of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in which he elucidates the standpoint of the Soviet people toward the militaristic policy of the ruling circles of the United States and its allies with the appropriate responsibility and seriousness. We are fully identified with the viewpoint that it will be necessary to adopt resolute and appropriate measures needed to safeguard our security and peace if the reactionary imperialistic circles, in contradiction to the demands and interests of the European people, start deploying further nuclear arms in Europe. We will exert every effort to do all that is needed to strengthen the defense ability of our country, the Warsaw Pact alliance and the entire world of socialism. Imperialism will never achieve military supremacy over socialism. Imperialist circles' ideas of gaining any unilateral strategic or political advantages will end in a fiasco, just as happened many times in the past.

Aware of the seriousness of the situation, the real threat of a nuclear conflict, we therefore ask all progressive and peace-loving forces, working people of the European capitals, all those who wish for peace, to take action for the defense of peace, to take joint action in the world antiwar movement. There is still time to halt the destructive strivings of imperialism, to prevent a new round of the arms race, to prevent a further worsening of the international situation and the growing threat of a nuclear war.

Let us, therefore, voice even more resolutely our "no" to U.S. plans for nuclear death.

Esteemed comrades, you have heard the resolution of the working people of Prague at today's peace rally. I ask that you express your agreement with this resolution by voting, by raising your arm. Thank you. [prolonged applause]

HUSAK, HONECKER 24 OCT AWARD CEREMONY SPEECHES

AU271843 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Oct 83 p 1

[Speeches by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the presentation of the Karl Marx Order to Gustav Husak on 24 October in Prague]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker's Speech

Dear Comrade Gustav Husak, I feel greatly honored and truly overjoyed at being able to present to you, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, the GDR's highest award -- the Karl Marx Order, which has been awarded to you on the occasion of you your 70th birthday. In this way our socialist German state of workers and peasants expresses appreciation for your outstanding merits in developing and consolidating friendship between our peoples, in the battle for peace and socialism.

This award is the expression of the great respect that you enjoy in the GDR. The communists and working people of our country appreciate and honor you, dear Comrade Gustav Husak, as a well-proven Marxist-Leninist and internationalist at the head of the fraternal Czechoslovak party, as the leading representative of our neighboring state which is the GDR's fraternal ally. The battle for common ideals and goals, which lasted for several decades, the bilateral well-tried trust, the various contacts, and the great appeal of your country's economic and cultural successes have been tying our parties, states, and peoples more and more closely together.

You, dear comrade and friend Gustav Husak, have acquired outstanding merits in the fight for the social and national liberation of the Czechoslovak people, against an alien fascist hegemony, and for establishing a new social order. Your creative activities are tied to a considerable extent to the significant successes which the Czechoslovak people have succeeded in achieving, above all, at the 16th CPCZ Congress. Like the GDR, the CSSR is a firm component of the community of socialist states; it is fraternally bound to the Soviet Union, and it is constantly striving to consolidate the unity and cohesion of our community.

In view of the great danger which is threatening human civilization and which is due to the policy of confrontation and of the exaltation of armament that is being pursued by the most reactionary forces of American imperialism and NATO, our people appreciate all the more your determined effort for peace, security, and cooperation of the peoples, for the victory of common sense in international life.

Dear Comrade Gustav Husak! On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers, and its people, as well as on my own behalf, I would like to congratulate you most cordially on the award of the Karl Marx Order. I wish you firm health, success in your personal life, and creative strength in your responsible activity in fulfilling the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress for the benefit of the Czechoslovak people and of peace.

Speech by Comrade Gustav Husak

Dear Comrade Honecker, I sincerely thank the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and you personally for the great honor accorded to me in awarding me the Karl Marx Order. I hold this high award in great esteem, all the more so since it bears the name of an outstanding thinker, of one of the founders of scientific socialism, of the glorious son of the German people who devoted his genius and indestructible energy to the liberation of the international workers class and to mankind's peaceful future. The century which passed since his death, which was recently commemorated by the entire progressive world, has proved the scientific truth, revolutionary force, and permanent validity of his doctrine.

The awarding of the highest GDR order, as well as your kind words about my activity, I regard first of all as an appraisal of the work and sacrifices of the Czechoslovak Communists for the victory of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in our fatherland, as an expression of the recognition of our party's policy, and of our people's work for socialism and peace. At the same time, I regard the honor accorded to me today as a symbol of the revolutionary struggles and construction efforts which have given birth to the alliance which units us today, and from which this alliance has grown. We regard the building of new relations of friendship and trust between the people of our countries as a great common feat of our parties, as a great victory of socialist internationalism. It is the firm, reliable foundation of the further development of our relations and our cooperation, based on the unity of idea, interests, and goals -- a cooperation which multiplies our strength for our common benefit.

We realize the significance of our alliance with extraordinary strength, especially these days, in the midst of the great struggle against the danger of a nuclear war which has been called forth by the aggressive policy of imperialism, and particularly by the United States. In our unity, which is based on the firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, in the cohesion of the socialist community, we see the main guarantee of success of the progressive forces' struggle for the peaceful future of the world.

Dear Comrade Honecker, I accept this high award with emotion. I assure you that in the future too I will do everything to further develop the firm ties and fraternal relations between our parties, states, and the people of our countries, for the benefit of peace and unity of the socialist community. At the same time, I want to ask you to convey my ardent personal greetings to the SED Central Committee's Politburo, to the GDR State Council and to its government and its people, together with the wishes of new successes in their further work in implementing the resolutions of the 10th congresss of your party for the further upsurge and welfare of the GDR's people.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO GREAT BRITAIN

LD271403 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic received in Prague today the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Great Britain, Miroslav Houstecky. The reception took place prior to his assuming the diplomatic post.

DZUR RECEIVES LIBYAN ARMY CHIEF 26 OCT

LD271635 Prague CTK in English 2024 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Minister of Defence Army General Martin Dzur gave here Wednesday a dinner in honour of member of the Revolutionary Leadership and Commander in Chief of the Libyan Armed Forces Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir. The dinner was attended by member of the Czechoslovak Defence Ministry Collegium Jaromir Johanes, Deputy Foreign Minister Frantisek Langer, and other personalities.

BORDER TALKS WITH AUSTRIA; AMBASSADOR TO LEAVE

AU241436 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 22/23 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Prague VIENNA (DPA, APA) -- In the course of next year, the border along the Czechoslovak-Austrian border river Thaya is to be adjusted. This was agreed by a joint border commission in Prague after 2 weeks of talks. Owing to regulation work on the Thaya, it had become necessary to redraw the border.

After 6 years of work as head of the Czechoslovak mission in Vienna, Ambassador Milan Kadnar is returning to the Foreign Ministry in Prague. There he will head the section for German-speaking countries and Scandinavia. His successor in Austria will be Marek Venuta, who was responsible for foreign affairs questions in the CZPZ Central Committee. At his farewell reception Kadnar recalled that a few years ago live ammunition was fired when the border was overflown, but last year a helicpter team was offered Pilsener beer and Prague ham and was given a friendlier welcome than it got on its return to Austria. Kadnar noted a zig-zag course in the Austrian-Czechoslovak relations which, however, have nevertheless improved. He cited examples from the fields of sports and culture. As proof of the good economic cooperation the ambassador cited above all the Voest Corporation.

ASSEMBLY HEARS ROHLICEK ON SET OF MEASURES

LD271923 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] A 2-day joint session of both chambers of the Federal Assembly opened in Prague today, attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and other party and government representatives. Our parliamentary correspondents, Vaclav Klement and Lubos Lidicky, have compiled the following report on the first day of the proceeding.

[Begin recording] [Lidicky] The second item on the agenda of the meeting was a debate on Czechoslovakia's external economic relations in connection with the application of the Set of Measures to improve the planned management of the national economy.

In the opening speech on the subject, Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier, spoke in detail about cooperation among the CEMA member-states, which forms the center of gravity of external economic relations and affects in practice all areas of economic activity. Here our cooperation with the Soviet Union occupies a key and irreplaceable position. Its extent is demonstrated by the fact that the turnover of the mutual exchange of goods reached last year more than 42 percent of the overall turnover achieved by our foreign trade. Not only this, the Soviet Union has also helped us to acquire high-level technology, raw and production materials, and energy, and has provided an advantageous and stable market.

When the federal deputy premier spoke about economic relations with advanced capitalist states, he said that we are having to overcome not a few protectionist and discriminatory obstacles they are applying against us, which not infrequently amount to 20-30 percent of export prices.

In connection with the application of the Set of Measures, Comrade Rohlicek said:

[Rohlicek] The first results of the application of the Set of Measures demonstrate the correctness of the course we have embarked upon. The Set of Measures is uncovering possibilities and reserves, exposing weak spots in the management of the economy, and is compelling us to tackle these with greater urgency. At the same time, however, we know that we have not yet succeeded in harmonizing the interests of the manufacturing sector and of foreign trade so that they are determined by the interests of the whole society.

Changes made in the planned management of the national economy and, in particular, basing incentives on net output as the basis from which to motivate wages; making wholesale prices of imported products more realistic, but mainly setting exacting tasks in the plan for balancing fuels, energy, and raw materials, and setting limits of their consumption have contributed to the fact that we achieved a reduction in material costs on average by 1.1 percent in 1981 and 1.4 percent in 1982. This is roughly a double rate of savings in comparison with those achieved in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

But despite these undoubtedly positive results achieved through the application of the Set of Measures in the field of external economic relations to date, we are fully conscious of the fact that in regard to their application in the area of covertible currencies, we are only at the beginning. The Presidium of the CSSR Government has instructed the appropriate federal bodies to work out -- in keeping with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and with further implementation of the Set of Measures -- and submit drafts of economic rules which would promote not only incentives but responsibility for the results achieved on world markets and which would increase direct economic pressure on the effectivness of the Czechoslovak manufacturing industry and the quality of the work of the foreign trade sector.

The measures now being prepared must strengthen the responsibility of production-economic units, enterprises, and organizations of foreign trade for the results in foreign trade -- and this above all through the further development and deepening of the khozraschot [autonomous financing and planning principles]. For this purpose the principles governing the creation and employment of incentive funds of individual organizations, the remuneration of collectives, individuals, and above all managerial workers, will be set in more precise detail.

[Lidicky] After the opening speech delivered by Comrade Rohlicek, a discussion followed in which 13 deputies spoke. They stressed in particular that systematic reinforcement of the export capabilities of the manufacturing industry and increasing the effectiveness of foreign trade presupposes a more rapid reaction to the development of the situation on world markets, the more purposeful promotion of the desired innovation, and care about the technical standard and quality of the products exported. A resolution, adopted by deputies unanimously at the close of the debate, was also marked by this spirit.

Both chambers afterwards discussed two government-sponsored draft bills on the establishment of a state commission for scientific, technological, and investment development and on the competence of federal ministries. The meeting of the chambers continues tomorrow. [end recording]

RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. 'ATTACK' ON GRENADA

LD271027 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Otto Marquardt commentary]

[Text] Good evening. We learn from the news agencies that fighting is still continuing in some places in Grenada. The population of one of the smallest states in the world -- not even half the size of the Island of Ruegen -- and whose Army numbers barely more than 1,000 soldiers and officers, is still managing to resist the Marines of the superpower, the United States. This fact is all the more deserving of attention when one realizes that this attack by the Caribbean Command of the U.S. Armed Forces has been rehearsed ever since August 1981.

At that time, limited operations codenamed "Amber" began in and around Puerto Rico, within the framework of the "Ocean Venture-81" regional maneuvers. U.S. Vice Admiral McKenzie described them as operations to prepare for the evacuation of U.S. citizens from a small island in the Antilles. And experts noted that the topographical conditions chosen for the operations were exactly similar to these in Grenada: the narrow coastal strip, the proximity of an airport, the limited area, and the steep mountains. "Amber-1" and the following war games also rejected the use of landing craft. The region in question was attacked by a fleet of helicopters, just as was done yesterday in Grenada. That was 2 years ago and the maneuvers continued until recently. But in spite of that the Rangers did not succeed in capturing the island by surprise, as was planned.

All this was accompanied by a simply absurd and gigantic campaign of defamation against the tiny island, which was blown up to be the chief source of danger to U.S. interests. And just as in dozens of other cases, Washington created a storm and used language that at best belongs in the humor section of a newspaper. For example, the civil airport being built on Grenada with the help of Cubans. It was intended to give the underdeveloped agricultural state better opportunities for what is its sole source of income apart from the trade in spices -- tourism. President Reagan represented this airport as a terrible threat to the United States and repeatedly showed the press top secret satellite photographs, although he knew very well that a visit to the runway was part of the standard tourist program and that everyone could take as many photos as they wished from the closest proximity.

I mention this in this connection simply to draw your attention to the fact that U.S. imperialism is ready to use every dirty manipulation if it thinks it can thus conceal its bandit policy or provide a pretext for its aggressive intentions. That is in no sense a regional, Latin American problem. Everyone must expect this -- on all continents.

Of course, Latin America plays a prime role in U.S. imperialism's concept of things. It wants to return there to its policy of the big stick and to gunboat diplomacy. It wants to secure what it refers to with appalling arrogance as its backyard. And so it attacks a little island which, until March 1979, was terrorized by a despot suffering from a nervous disease. He suited U.S. imperialism very well. But when something new happened in Grenada, and extremely modest, yet nevertheless noticeable, socioeconomic changes were introduced, several hundred jobs were created, men and women made equal, medical treatment in public hospitals provided without cost, nonaligned status declared, and there was interest in good relations with the socialist states, then the so-called destabilization process was put in motion.

This attack, as has already been said, is not an operation started only recently.

It is further proof of the fact that U.S. imperialism is a danger to all who develop their own ideas, who favor detente and disarmament, who demonstrate their determination to decide for themselves what should happen in their countries. Washington has, on the other hand, as a result of this marvellously heroic deed, terrified many of those who were still ready to counter U.S. positions from Geneva to Nicaragua as political and diplomatic squabbling and to underestimate the dangers emanating from this administration. When someone is not afraid to start so cowardly an invasion, contravening international law and human rights at a time when the world is in such an extremely tense situation, then very much worse can be expected from them.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SWEDEN'S FOREIGN MINISTER

Berlin Dinner Given

LD271458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1925 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner in Berlin this evening in honor of Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom. Taking part were Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other GDR public figures.

The two foreign ministers proposed toasts in which they praised the successful development of relations between the two countries. Oskar Fischer stressed the growing importance of constructive dialogue and problem-free good-neighborly relations such as those which flourished between the GDR and Sweden, for an improvement in the international climate. The deployment of new U.S. medium-range weapons in Western Europe would create a completely new situation. The Warsaw Pact states would be compelled to take measures that they do not want but that are indispensable for maintaining the military balance, that is to say peace. The U.S. aggression against Grenada, which makes a mockery of international law, shows how ruthlessly the leading circles of the United States use military force in order to exploit a situation for their advantage under the most flimsy pretexts. The GDR has taken many measures to make those politically responsible, especially in the FRG, aware of the consequences of their chosen path.

The reaffirmation of the Prague and Moscow proposals by the Foreign Ministers Committee in Sofia and the Soviet Union's constructive prior concessions in Geneva demonstrated the unswerving will of the Warsaw Pact states to work for peace, detente, and international cooperation. The Madrid meeting showed that it is possible to reach negotiated results, Oskar Fischer said.

Oskar Fischer gave an assurance that the GDR supports all proposals that serve the goal of a nuclear-free Europe, to which the Swedish Government has also committed itself. The two states are in agreement in wanting to ensure military-strategic balance at an increasing lower level of arms. The GDR immediately reacted with approval to the Swedish proposal for the establishment of a zone in Europe free from Warsaw Pact and NATO nuclear weapons.

In his reply, Lennart Bodstrom expressed thanks for the cordial reception, which is a sign of the good-neighborly relations between Sweden and the GDR. The visit is a link in the long chain of contacts between the two countries.

Although it is not always possible to reach identical points of view because of political and social differences, these contacts nevertheless increase mutual understanding.

In the present aggravated situation, he said, it is important that international relations do not fall into disuse. In their different ways Sweden and the GDR can help to see that factors such as trust and common security receive greater scope. Lennart Bodstrom praised the active work of both states at the CSCE.

The results of the Madrid review conference strengthen the Swedish view that the conference on trust and confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe, to begin in Stockholm in January 1984, could, properly used and with a constructive attitude, help to reduce tension. He expressed pleasure that the GDR has adopted a positive stance to this conference.

The arms race in the world must be halted and abolished by effective and balanced disarmament measures with regard to both nuclear and conventional weapons, the Swedish foreign minister said. A completely nuclear-free world must be the goal, he said. The Geneva negotiations are a most important step in this direction. A further step he said, is his country's proposal for the creation of a zone free from theater nuclear weapons.

Honecker Receives Bodstrom

LD271522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin 27 Oct (ADN) -- General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, received on Wednesday in the State Council Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom. The guest conveyed cordial greetings from King Carl Gustav of Sweden, which were reciprocated equally by Erich Honecker. Erich Honecker welcomed Lennart Bodstrom as a representative of a country whose government actively supports disarmament, detente, dialogue, and cooperation. Both politicians expressed their satisfaction with the state of good-neighborly cooperation achieved in the most various fields.

During the meeting, Erich Honecker said that the GDR accords great significance to constructive political dialogue based on reason and realism between representatives of states with different social systems in view of the dangerously escalating international situation. In the struggle for arms limitation, disarmament, and detente, the European states have special responsibility. The GDR is aware of its responsibility.

As a state on the immediate dividing line between the two most powerful military coalitions, it is undertaking everything with its allies to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to put peace on stable foundations. Erich Honecker emphasized that the main danger for peace and the existence of life on our planet comes from the efforts of the United States to build up a first-strike potential in Western Europe by the deployment of new medium-range missiles. If this happened, the states of the socialist community would be forced in the interest of their security to adopt countermeasures to reestablish the military-strategic balance necessary for peace. The GDR has declared its unreserved willingness to support all steps, to take every path, to constructively examine every idea that would bring Europe nearer to a secure peace and serve world peace. The GDR supports fully and completely the proposals of Y. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which he made in his most recent interview, to achieve agreement in Geneva.

Erich Honecker recalled in this respect the GDR's constructive attitude in relation to the Swedish Government's proposal to create a zone free of nuclear weapons on both sides of the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

In accordance with the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states last January, the GDR attributes particular importance to the Swedish proposal since it has as its immediate neighbor a state which is already most heavily stocked with nuclear weapons. There is high regard for the Swedish initiatives on creating a zone free of nuclear weapons in northern Europe.

The GDR will do everything it can, Erich Honecker continued, to make its contribution to preserve and augment the results of the CSCE process. It ascribes particular importance in this respect to the Stockholm conference, decided by the Madrid meeting, on confidence-building and disarmanent in Europe. This provides an opportunity for the necessary expansion of detente in the military field too.

Lennart Bodstrom stated that his government's policy is also aimed at doing everything to prevent a further aggravation of the international situation, particularly on the European Continent, by means of constructive dialogue and extensive activities. The Swedish guest stressed that his visit is concerned with continuing the political dialogue between Sweden and the GDR and further developing the mutually advantageous cooperation.

Present at the discussion, which took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, were GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler. Also present were the GDR ambassador to Sweden, Manfred Schmidt, and Swedish ambassador to the GDR, Rune Nystrom, as well as the head of the Political Department at the Swedish Foreign Ministry, Jan Eliasson. After the discussion, the Swedish foreign minister signed the guestbook of the State Council chairman.

Fischer-Bodstrom Talks

LD280008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 Oct (ADN) -- Official talks on international and bilateral issues were held in Berlin on Thursday between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom. The exchange of views on international issues centered on the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

The two sides briefed each other on the efforts of their states to make a specific contribution toward a return to the policy of detente. Fischer and Bodstrom agreed that there is no rational alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders. The prime concern of responsible politicans must be to do everything to prevent the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe and to reduce existing nuclear weapons systems. In this connection Oskar Fischer explained to his guest the many and varied steps taken by the GDR, particularly also toward its immediate neighbor, the FRG, in the interests of the preservation and stabilization of peace. He stressed that the latest initiative of Yuriy Andropov for an agreement at the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe has the GDR's full support.

On relations between the GDR and Sweden, both ministers noted that these are developing consistently and successfully in a spirit of good-neighborliness. A further enlivening of the political dialogue is apparent; this has also created a healthy climate for the development of relations in other spheres. The two sides expressed satisfaction about the level of cooperation in the economic and cultural sphere, in higher education, in transport, in environmental protection, in sport, and in other spheres. Oskar Fischer and his guest expressed their conviction that Lennart Bodstrom's visit will stimulate the further development of cooperation between the two states in the interview of their peoples and in the interests of peaceful development in Europe.

The talks were also attended by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, other leading figures in the GDR Foreign Ministry, as well as by members of the Swedish foreign minister's entourage.

Stoph Receives Bodstrom

LD280015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Thursday Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom for talks. Both sides noted that relations between the GDR and Sweden are marked by varied, stable, and soundly developing ties.

Stoph and Bodstrom agreed that political dialogue and rational good-neighborly relations gain particular significance in a time of dangerous aggravation of the international situation. The GDR and Sweden have repeatedly expressed their concern about the serious worsening of the international climate and have proposed measures to prevent a nuclear inferno. Stoph said that the GDR is aware of its special responsibility never to allow a war to emanate from German soil again. This responsibility also determines all measures toward the other German state.

The meeting was attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, GDR Ambassador to Sweden Manfred Schmidt, and Swedish Ambassador to the GDR Rune Nystrom.

FRG REPRESENTATIVE DELIVERS KOHL LETTER

LD251452 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 Oct (ADN) -- Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR, today handed a letter to the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry from Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in response to the letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council on 5 October 1983. In the letter, Erich Honecker made a renewed appeal to the Federal Chancellor of the FRG to reconsider his stance on the stationing of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on FRG territory and to use all his influence to bring about an agreement in Geneva that will lead to a reduction in nuclear missiles in East and West on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

POLITBURO STATEMENT ON CEMA MEETING RESULTS

LD271056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have published the following statement on the results of the 37th CEMA meeting:

The Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the GDR have adopted the report of the 37th CEMA meeting, which was held in Berlin 18-20 October, 1983. They approved the work of the GDR delegation, headed by Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The 37th CEMA meeting is assessed as an important contribution to the deepening of socialist economic integration and consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states. The Politburo and the Council of Ministers stress the statement by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the friendly meeting with the heads of delegations, secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties, and the permanent

representatives of the CEMA countries that it is particularly important to raise the efficiency of cooperation in CEMA on the basis of a uniform economic strategy and coordinated economic policy.

The decisions made at the 37th CEMA meeting to further deepen and raise the efficiency of cooperation in science and technology, to assure the economical and rational use of energy, fuels, raw materials and secondary raw materials, and to increase production of foodstuffs will help to speed up the overall intensification of social production and the implementation of scientific-technical progress for the well-being of the people of the CEMA member-states. The Politburo of the SED Central Committee has commissioned the Council of Ministers to determine the necessary measures for the implementation of these decisions.

The GDR will purposefully continue the planned integration of its economy with that of the USSR and other CEMA member-states and actively contribute to the overall strengthening of the socialist community of states. As an inseparable part of the socialist community of states, the GDR will continue, on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism in Europe, to contribute to solving mankind's most urgent contemporary task -- the elimination of the danger of war.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER PASSES AIRSPACE, OTHER LAWS

LD272136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1114 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 Oct (ADN) — At its seventh session in Berlin today, the GDR People's Chamber passed important legislation. The deputies of the people's supreme representative body approved laws on aviation (the Aviation Law), legal protection for inventions (the Patent Law), and on consular treaties between the GDR and Iraq and the GDR and Italy. Also unanimously, the People's Chamber confirmed the 1982 budget and accepted the Council of Ministers' accounts. The deputies also approved a change in the Presidium of the People's Chamber and adopted a decision on a change in the Industry, Construction, and Transport Committee. All bills were discussed by the appropriate People's Chamber committees. The relevant committees have their approval and recommended that the deputies approve the laws in the form in which they were presented.

After the session was opened by the president of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, Minister of Transport Otto Arndt moved the bill for the new aviation law, which is to replace the still valid law of 1963. Arndt said that the basic legal regulations for aviation were adapted to the provisions of the law on the GDR state frontier. New possibilities for the use of aircraft in the economy and the increasing demands on discipline, order, and safety in aviation were also taken into consideration in the new regulations. The knowledge and experience gained from the aviation legislation of the USSR and other socialist states and from worldwide international aviation since 1963 were also reflected in the GDR's aviation legislation, with full observance of its sovereign political and economic interests.

Arndt pointed to the law on the state frontier, which leaves no doubt that GDR airspace is an integral part of its sovereign territory that will be reliably defended against any violation. The bill also takes into account the increasing internationalization of aviation. The GDR at present maintains 40 international air routes. Foreign airlines are using GDR airspace to an increasing extent for their air routes and for other flights. Arndt said that last year the GDR airline Interflug carried 1.3 million passengers as compared to 280,000 in 1963.

The law is also intended to provide the greatest possible protection for human life, the security interests of the GDR, public property, and personal and private property in aviation. The GDR is doing everything possible to prevent illegal attacks on aviation in its airspace and at its airports and to bring to account those responsible for such criminal attacks. The Aviation Law will come into force on 1 February, 1984.

The bill for the Patent Law was moved by the minister of science and technology, Dr Herbert Weiz. It will replace the existing patent law, which has been in force since 1950. The minister said that the law is meant to give greater scope to the creative initiative of inventors, increase the contribution of inventions to the rapid growth of labor productivity, further increase the efficiency and quality of production, and raise the economic efficiency of legal protection for inventions. The bill is particularly aimed at guaranteeing inventors extensive rights in the protection and recognition of their creative work and at actively implementing those rights. The law comes into force on 1 January 1984.

The bills on the consular treaties were moved by Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer. He said the consular treaty with Iraq serves the interests of cooperation in many social spheres. It accords with the principles of equality of rights, respect for sovereignty, nondiscrimination, mutual benefit, and noninterference in internal affair Neugebauer stressed that in view of the policy of the aggressive imperialist circles, it is necessary to consolidate cooperation between real socialism and the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for the preservation of peace.

The consular treaty with Italy is an expression of the good development that has been taking place between the two countries in recent years, Neugebauer stressed. Especially under the present complicated international conditions, the signing of the treaty is proof of the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. It expands the existing treaty relations with Italy in an important area and is suited to the implementation of several agreements under international law already signed, such as the 10-year accord on economic, industrial and technical cooperation and the accord on economic-technical cooperation. Neugebauer said that the consular treaty with Italy illustrates the GDR Government's efforts, in the interests of its citizens, to place cooperation with states with a different social system on a contractual basis through agreements valid in international law.

Following the acceptance of these bills, the deputies unanimously approved the Council of Ministers' 1982 budget.

The parliament then released Deputy Willi-Peter Konzok (LDPD) from his post as member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber. People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann warmly thanked Konzok, who had asked to be released on health grounds, for his many years of work in the Presidium. Deputy Dr Rudolf Agsten was ananimously voted as his replacement.

The deputies then approved the motion moved by the SED parliamentary party for the release of Deputy Felix Meier (SED) from the Industry, Construction, and Transport Committee. Meier, who gave his approval, had been voted member of the Council of Ministers at the sixth session of the People's Chamber following his appointment to the post of minister of electrical engineering and electronics in September 1982.

REPORT ON MEHES' ASSEMBLY ADDRESS 20 OCT

AU270855 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Oct 83 pp 1-3

[Report on speech by Industry Minister Lajos Mehes, at the 20 Oct session of the Hungarian National Assembly]

[Text] Close to 1.3 million people -- a quarter of all active working people -- are employed in industrial enterprises, cooperatives and research institutes under the guidance of the Ministry of Industry. It is here that some 40 percent of the national income is produced, said the minister in his opening remarks and stressed that in his address he is speaking about industrial data, which do not include the food industry and the building industry. "Industry as such represents a considerable part of our economy and it is interwoven by a thousand strands with other parts of our economy and society," continued Lajos Mehes. The activity of more than 1,100 enterprises and cooperatives cannot be described by a few summary indicators.

The fact that this year the MSZMP Central Committee has reviewed the historic development of industry, has evaluated its role in our society and economy and has determined the main trends over time of industrial development, makes it easier for us to evaluate the situation of industry and to determine the tasks ahead. Now we review the experience of the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and wish to speak about future tasks.

At the start of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, at the beginning of the eighties, there was a slow-down or regression in the development of the economy, including industry, in almost every country. After the two explosive increases in the price of oil, demand in the capitalist world struggling with the economic crisis has decreased and therefore it is more difficult to sell our products abroad. The crisis of certain branches is manifested in a radical decrease in price. The world market price of metallurgical products, aluminum products, and chemical fertilizers decreased 30 to 40 percent; thus we received one-third less for the same amount of products.

In addition to the shocks in the foreign market, domestic economic circumstances have also altered. From the end of the seventies, the proportion of the national income intended for domestic consumption and accumulation had to be reduced in order to enable us to devote a part of the produced national income to restoring the foreign trade balance. This meant the narrowing down of investment resources in Hungarian industry, particularly the processing industry, on the one hand, and the decrease in domestic demand on the other. In the period of decrease in demand in foreign trade, and restrictions in domestic consumption and accumulation, the production of Hungarian industry declined in one year -- in 1980 -- but since then production in each succeeding year has exceeded that of the previous year: by 2.9 percent in 1981 and 2.1 percent in 1982. Based on the results achieved to date, we anticipate an increase of 1 to 1.5 percent as planned, for 1983. In the remaining 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we consider possible even a slightly faster increase in industrial production of 2 to 2.5 percent.

This increase in production is worth noting in spite of the fact that it is slower than that of the previous period and that targeted for the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Speaking about the achievements of industry it is customary, nowadays, to turn one's attention towards slowing down, and qualitative changes receive less than reasonable attention. Now I wish to speak about these because they are important and are the very areas which require the designation of important tasks from now on as well.

We are aware of the fact, to be sure, that efficiency will have to be improved to a greater extent to ensure a more rapid improvement of the international competitiveness of our products and a lasting equilibrium and faster growth of our economy. The most important indications of qualitative changes in the industry are the fact that competitiveness is improving, structural changes in a favorable direction direction have begun, materials and energy used in production per unit is diminishing, import-intensiveness is lower, and the productivity improvement of industrial activity exceeds the increase of production. Under the combined effect of all this, we are making a considerable contribution to the increase of the national income.

Indicative of the improvement of competitiveness is the fact that exports have considerably increased despite strong competition, without a deterioration of profitability. In 3 years, we were able to sell, at comparable prices, 9-10 percent more industrial products on convertible currency terms and 14-15 percent more in terms of ruble accounting Almost three-quarters of the overall exports of the people's economy consist of industrial products. Industry provides approximately four-fifths of the commodities sold to the socialist and developing countries and almost two-thirds of the products exported to advanced capitalist countries. Hungarian industry transacts more than half of its foreign trade with the CEMA countries -- two-thirds of this with our largest partner, the Soviet Union.

A major part of the foreign trade traffic with the CEMA countries is substantiated by production and specialization agreements and cooperation. The most outstanding examples of specialization are the agreements in the fields of petroleum chemistry, alumina-aluminum, the pharmaceutical industry, and the agrochemical and vehicle industries. We see further possibilities to extend the direct cooperation forms with the CEMA member states and to exploit new possibilities for enlargement of traffic, joint developments, and enterprises.

Among the capitalist countries, our biggest partners are the FRG, Austria, and Italy, but considerable amounts of Hungarian products are purchased by enterprises in the United States and France also. Some of our products achieve recognition abroad in spite of very difficult marketing conditions. Thus, for instance, we send leather and knitted gloves and artificial leather goods to Western Europe, artificial fertilizers, insecticides, machine-tools and processing centers to the United States, and our medical hand instruments are used in 60 countries.

We sell poultry processing lines, slaughter houses, fodder mixing plants to the Near and Far East. With some of our products, for example, buses, seed dressers, high pressure rubber hoses and some of our medicines, we are among the first ten suppliers in the world trade.

Certain foreign firms manufacturing internationally-known articles use Hungarian component parts. Thus, for instance, rear axles produced by Raba are installed by U.S. firms, and United Incandescent Lamp Factory manufactured vehicle lights are installed by Japanese firms. This is a considerable achievement. Precision Equipment Plant manufactured cooling compressors are installed in Danish and Italian refrigerating machines, and its pneumatic automat units are installed in Swedish and West German firms. The railway wheel sets produced by the Diosgyor Machine Works run on several railways of the world, and many European chemical plants install Hungarian enamelled autoclaves. West German enterprises use Hungarian adaptors for thier grain and silo combines, and complete driving systems for the resolving seed harrows. We have cooperation export contracts with the famous Triumph, Adidas, and Levi's firms; the list could go on.

We can sell many of our inventions at a good price. We have patented, for instance, in many countries, the diesel engine combined charging procedure, the system for the hydro-cooling of turbo-generators and the rotor armature procedure, the paddle production technology for ventilation installations, the production procedure of the Medicor

artifical respirator and the production procedure of many original, domestically developed medicines. All these considerably improve our reputation in the world and our currency income as well.

We could, however, sell more if all our enterprises would progress more flexibly in concret with international technological trends, if even more of our products were competitive, and if the quality of our products were beyond reproach. Unfortunately, this is not yet the case. Certain enterprises adapt too slowly to the changes in the market demands, their products are not up-to-date and therefore either are not purchased or purchased at a low price. We feel, however, that the new attitude is getting stronger in industry. A considerable number of the enterprises increasingly feel the market pressure and are aware that their products' competitiveness is in their vital interest. They know that to achieve this, a unity of technological and economic considerations is required. It is not enough that the product be up to date and of high technological level, but in addition it must be economically produced and marketed well.

At Home: Market for Sellers

Industry sells the bulk of its products at home. Its volume has also increased in the last 3 years by a total of 4 to 5 percent. The overwhelming majority of industrial products available in domestic shops are manufactured by Hungarian industry, and only one-fifth of these come from abroad. It is a particularly low rate compared to the international one, and it shows that Hungarian industry has a considerable task satisfying domestic demands. The quality and assortment of the Hungarian industrial goods available in our shops have improved greatly in the last few years. Regarding a large portion of products, however, the "sellers' market" still prevails rather than the "buyers' market." There are goods of which only small amounts are available, and there are periods when the consumer cannot obtain certain goods. We are aware of this and our task and responsibility is to put an end to shortages.

Although industrial services account for only a small percentage of consumption, they are significant elements of the supply and well-being of the population. It is gratifying that nowadays it is easier to find people who perform repair, maintenance, and installation jobs, because a large number of cooperatives and enterprises have reinforced their service departments, and the number of small-scale artisans and small entrepreneurs also have increased.

Agriculture is a very significant buyer of industrial products: We deliver artificial fertilizer, pesticides, machinery, and synthetic and rubber products. There have been many complaints about a shortage of spare parts in past years. There were fewer problems with spare parts this year.

The designs of Ikarus buses, Ganz-Mavag railway cars, and trucks of the Csepel motor vehicle factory that we sell to transportation enterprises are becoming more and more modern, and the vehicles are of better quality.

With the exception of a few products, competition is not sharp in the domestic market. This harms industry, because it is not possible to simulate a competitive situation. Because of a shortage of foreign currency, Hungarian industry also produces products which could be procured cheaper abroad. For instance, Hungarian industry is often expected and has to provide spare parts for machines bought abroad. This practice will have to be replaced with sound competition as soon as possible domestically as well, because this will result in a further improvement of the quality and range of goods and the profitability of production.

Structural Problems

Qualitative changes are indicated also by structural transformations. Of these, I would single out primarily the favorable changes that have taken place with regard to energy sources.

It is generally known that in 1982 we used 2 million tons less oil than in 1978. Thus, the ratio of oil has decreased from 41 to 33 percent. The Orenburg natural gas imports and the extra electricity bought from socialist countries also played a role in this. The addition of nuclear energy will also further improve our energy structure this year. We intend further to reduce the ratio of oil used in electricity production in the future in order to be able to process as much oil as possible, which is more useful and thus creates greater value. Of course, we will continue, as we have done to date, to ensure a balanced electricity supply.

Converter steel production has produced a structural transformation in metallurgy. We intend to increase in the future the ratio of materials of better quality and greater sturdiness and of more modern alloys to further the spreading of technological processes that involve a more economical use of materials and energy.

It is one of our greatest structural problems -- of industry and, I think of our entire economy as well -- that we have a large backlog in the application of electronics. We intend to alleviate this by increasing the production of components and partial units, concerning which the government adopted a central development program at the end of 1981.

Structural transformation in processing-industry sectors can be measured well on the basis of product changes. Unfortunately, progress is still slow in this respect. The rate of new products was 4.7 percent in 1981 in machine industry and only 4 percent in 1982. The trend is similar in light industry as well. From 3.1 percent in 1981, the rate of new products diminished to 2.9 percent in 1982. The average age of products is high: It exceeds 10 years in machine industry and 11 years in light industry. Of course, these are average figures. There are enterprises that adapt more slowly or more quickly to market requirements. However, all in all, the ratio of modern products is still too small for us to achieve striking market successes.

Technical development is a fundamental prerequisite for structural changes. Industry has spent almost 30 billion forints on this during the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period that have passed. We have determined the long-term objectives of technical development through national research programs, and we support their implementation also from central resources. Although a large portion of technical development takes place under enterprise frameworks and from enterprise funds and largely at the enterprises' own development divisions, some research projects are not sufficiently devoted to practical subjects and research results take a long time to be used advantageously.

During the previous 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, industry has spent a total of 178 billion forints on investments, which is consistent with the provisions of the medium-term plan for the period. The Paks nuclear power plant is the most prominent industrial investment. Up to now, in 7 years, we have spent 37 billion forints on it. Bloc No I, which has been constructed with Soviet technology and technical guidance, with partial units produced in Czechoslovakia, and the participation mainly of Hungarian, but also Polish skilled workers, is already providing electricity -- some 8 percent of our entire electricity production at the moment. I am glad to say that foreign experts have spoken with great appreciation of the quality and technical characteristics of the section that has been completed, the reliability of construction, and the vocational qualifications, know-how, and thoroughness of the experts taking part in the investment.

There are now 12 large-scale state investments in progress in industry. A large portion of these will enhance the capacity of mining, energetics, and the extracting and basic materials industries. Two investments pertain to the processing industry: the development of semi-finished products at the Szekesfehervar light metal plant, and the modernization of the Szolnok paper factory.

Regarding the industrial investment structure, we still have not managed to turn away from the ratios that have long characterized our investment policy. We are forced to spend a great deal on energetics and the basic materials sectors, so that little is left for the processing industry. The task facing industry and particularly the processing industry call for a change in this respect. Primarily intensive, fairly small, modernizing investiments that can be rapidly accomplished and involve mainly a replacement of machinery should be implemented in the future -- investments that quickly amortize.

A More Flexible Import Policy

Limited possibilities oblige us to develop only the efficient areas. And we will have to discontinue uneconomical activities if they cannot be made economical even under good management relatively rapidly and with a relatively small investment. In some cases, this will also mean a reorganization and liquidation of enterprises, because we cannot idly look on an activity which does not increase, but instead reduces income. In any case, we do not idly watch this today, either, but are, in effect, pursuing this path.

Qualitative changes are shown by a reduction of materials -- particularly imported materials -- per unit of production and the energy being used. In 1982, industry produced a product unit using 2 percent less materials and 7 percent less energy than 2 years previously.

The fact that the production of material and energy intensive sectors -- metallurgy and the aluminum industry -- declined in these years has played a part in this, but a significant role is played in it also by the initial successes of the material husbandry and waste utilization program adopted by the government and the spreading of technological processes enabling a more economical use of materials.

We know that these are really only initial results, because in our country 20-25 percent more materials and 30 percent more energy is used per unit of added value than in the countries with which we compete in the foreign markets. There are too many rejects, products are too heavy, and norms and qualitative regulations are outdated. All these will have to be changed to make the amount of materials used acceptable even in comparison with international standards.

Industry's contribution to the improvement of the convertible balance sheet also has considerably increased through the fact that we used for the increase of industrial production 7 percent less imported materials last year and 5 percent less this year; thus: less imported materials per unit of production. The value of imports used in industry exceeds industrial exports, but it is noteworthy for us that the discrepancy was approximately $680 million still in 1981 and decreased to $465 in 1982 and is expected to amount to only $100-130 million this year. Although the large decrease of imports has a favorable impact on the balance sheet, it is not easy for the enterprises -- and they do not always manage to achieve it -- to find new sources for materials and components to replace the customary ones. This has caused many problems in the organization of production and the disposal of products at enterprises. Therefore, wherever possible, we strive to compensate for the deficiencies by increased imports from the CEMA countries and by economical domestic production elsewhere. In addition, we would like to change to a more flexible import policy as soon as possible. Primarily a rapid improvement of export ability can create the prerequisites for this.

The effectiveness of the qualitative transformation that has begun is manifest, among other things, in the fact that, despite the slower increase of production and considerable foreign economic losses, the national income produced by industry increased, at comparable prices, by 8 billion forints in 1981 and by almost 10 billion forints in 1982. This is not a little, for in one year it is more than one-half and in the other year more than two-thirds of the overall increase of the national income. We will make efforts to ensure that industry should considerably contribute to the production of national income also in the coming years and also further the improvement of the equilibrium of the people's economy.

Diminishing Personnel

The number of industrial workers doubled after the liberation, coming close to 1 and 1/2 million in 1970. Manpower reserves became exhausted at that time. The labor force diminished, at first slowly and then at an increasingly rapid rate. It is diminishing now as it has from the beginning of the decade. The number of people working in industry had decreased by 1980, the 5 years, by almost 130,000 and by an additional 100,000 in the last 2 and 1/2 years. Thus, less and less people produce increasing quantities of goods, so that there is a considerable improvement in production. The diminishment of manpower is particularly great in the industry of the capital, where one-fourth fewer people are working than in 1975. Some vocations are becoming virtually depopulated. There is a permanent shortage of toolmakers, turners, foundrymen, forge-men, welders, and printers. The situation is difficult in light industry, where the force as of 1980 is short by 42,000 people. In 2 and 1/2 years, there has been is 15-16 percent decrease in some vocations, such as, for instance, spinning, weaving, cotton twining, and spooling. A continuous manpower diminishment is endangering the continuity of production at a good many enterprises. The labor force of the machine industry also has diminished by 40,000 people since 1980. Less and less people take on -- naturally -- three shifts, a continuous work system, and harmful working conditions in particular.

The manpower problems have been alleviated by the enterprise councils and the introduction of a retraining allowance. We intend also to introduce additional measures to ensure that some enterprises do not insist on their redundant manpower; the people released will easily find workplaces where they are needed and can perform useful work.

Regional employment problems and disproportions have diminished in recent years, because, a notable amount of industry has been located in new regions of the country in recent period. For instance, while the value of fixed industrial assets has hardly doubled in Budapest since 1970, it has increased more than threefold in Szabolcs, Tolna, Hajdu-Bihar, and Bacs-Kiskum Counties and threefold in Zala, Nograd, and Vas Counties. Approximately one-fourth of the people employed in industry do not work at their domiciles.

Wages -- Performance

Four-fifths of the labor force employed in industry consists of physical workers and more than half of them are skilled workers. Every twelfth worker has two or more vocations at the moment. Almost half of the approximately 270,000 people employed in physical work areas are performing technical work, and many economists, lawyers, mathematicians, physicists, designers, physicians, pharmacists, and liberal arts graduates also are working in industry. The work of the industrial intelligentsia is decisive with regard to technical development, the planning and organization of work, and decisionmaking -- in short, in business work partnerships have been set up to perform extra work and help retain manpower through additional earning possibilities. The manpower shortage was alleviated by the employment of workers from abroad as well. We have implemented also central wage measures in some areas. However, these, together, can help only in some places and not in a general way.

We must realize that the industrial labor force will continue to diminish in the future as well. This can only be offset by increasing productivity, which is all the more justified because our productivity is considerably lower than in the industrially advanced countries. Enterprises should improve productivity through many kinds of measures: a more rational organization of work processes, improvement of work discipline, and taking better advantage of working hours; in general, improvement of the standard of sophistication of work, and, beyond all this, mechanization and automation of labor-intensive activities.

While there is a manpower shortage in some places, there is a surplus in others. The deficiency constitutes an immediate production problem that is growing virtually into a problem on a social scale, while surplus personnel remain undetected within the premises of enterprises for a long time. To resolve this, greater manpower mobility than at present would be needed. This was intended to be promoted through the reorganization of the labor force management of the government and through turning the work of people and machinery to good account. It is very important for the industrial intelligentsia to take more initiative and be more active and creative. For this, better conditions than the present ones should be created.

The average earnings of the people employed in industry have almost doubled in the last 10 years, exceeding 4,700 forints by the end of 1982. Making allowances also for price changes, real wages greatly rose until 1978 and diminished somewhat in recent years. It was possible thus to retain the standard of living on a social scale, parallel with a necessary increase of social allowances.

It has been asserted almost everywhere that more money is needed to be able to encourage greater achievements. But it must also be pointed out that the general level of the salaries can only be increased in proportion with the achievements and not faster than that. The general earnings are, however, not equally distributed. There are significant differences between branches: miners and metallurgists have the highest income; the rather hard, physical work justifies it. Average income is the lowest in certain light industry branches. Earnings also differ according to professional qualification. Skilled workers' income is 1.5 times higher on the average than that of the unskilled worker and 20 percent higher than that of the semiskilled worker. This difference has, unfortunately, a decreasing tendency and today it is no longer enough in many trades to attract the youth to learn the trade. Thus, there is a very small number of replacements in certain trades; this needs improvement.

Young intellectuals' income is rather low, and many years must pass till they reach the skilled workers' income. This makes the first years of their careers very difficult for them and often forces them to take up other jobs as well. This hinders their professional development in their most important years. This is not balanced by the fact that their income may grow faster at a later stage in their life. We must find, therefore, a solution for this, too.

A very important question is how much do the earning differences depend on the achievements. The experience shows that the earnings of the people working outstandingly well -- if a little higher than those of others -- are not as outstanding as their achievements. And the other side of this situation is also true. The negligent people hardly doing their jobs -- if getting less pay than their counterparts -- have an income that still does not lag behind the others' as much as the difference in their achievements. This does not stimulate outstanding work and does not discourage negligent work. This is the main reason that some enterprises today are unable to maintain their best manpower any more because the moment the opportunity arises, workers go to better-paying places. They are not to be blamed for this. We must recognize that people want to work and earn money.

At certain enterprises, the wage regulation is blamed for the fact that people doing outstanding work are not paid outstandingly. This -- I believe -- is not a justified excuse. The wage regulation in fact reduces the income differences among the enterprises; we do not consider its current method faultless, and we are working toward its further development. But the basic difference is determined by the profit and not by its taxation. More importantly: The wage regulation influences all the disbursable income and not the income payable to certain people. I also believe that today enterprises have greater possibilities to better appreciate, through income policy higher achievements than they actually exercise. It is true that in order to achieve a wage system that better encourages achievements and better reflects the difference in achievements there is need for change in the general public atmosphere and social judgement.

We plan to change the wage scale system as well. We will carry out a considerable and differentiated raise of the top limit of ages. This will also increase the mobility area of the enterprises and their possibilities for the appreciation of responsibility, professional skill, good performance and difficult working conditions. but no matter how effective, the central measures reach only the gates of the factories. Inside those gates, the enterprises themselves must take measures more firmly and more courageously than they have done till now.

A 40-Hour Work Week

The social politics of the enterprises can do a lot for the development of proper working conditions. The working conditions of those employed in industry have considerably changed in the last years. In the almost 3 years which have elapsed so far in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we spent 23 billion forints on labor protection and improvement of working conditions, and till the end of this year we will have spent some 30 billion forints on social expenses -- housing, entterprise canteen meals, upkeep of kindergartens and nurseries and medical care. The number of dangerous and harmful jobs dropped by more than 20 percent; it is, however, unfortunately still too high: We have nearly 150 such types of jobs on record. Some 20,000 workers eliminated the harmful effects of noise and vibration but there are, unfortunately, still 78,000 people exposed to these harmful things.

It is not easy to speak of accidents. Although their number is declining, they include numerous fatal ones. We experienced a grave tragedy this summer. We had to say our last fare-wells to 46 of our miners. Our bereavement was compounded by the fact that these occurrences were avoidable. Nor does it reassure us that a good many of them took place under technically safe working conditions, because every technology is in vain if the work discipline and skill required for using the equipment that rescues lives is lacking Therefore, in the future we will have to pay greater attention to technological and human elements in protecting lives.

In 1981-82, we switched to a 5-day work week with no decrease in production, because enterprises compensated for the transition by labor organizational measures. Building on the favorable experiences, the Central Committee has resolved that we shall make preparations for switching to a 40-hour work week in 1984, first in industry -- again so that it not cause any hitches, a diminishment of production, nor, of course, a decline in earnings.

Competing Directors

I submitted a report on the reorganization of the macromanagement of industry as early as the summer of 1981 to the National Assembly, Lajos Mehes said. Since then, relations between the ministry and the enterprises have continued to change. We have retained primarily the central subsidization of technical development, supervisory control, the appointment of managers, and reorganization of enterprises, and we continuously oversee practices in these areas.

At a few enterprises, we have created supervisory committees and managerial councils of a new type, which can make supervisory control more realistic. There have been many changes concerning the appointment of managers as well. New managers have become heads of 62 enterprises in the past 3 years. Most of the old managers have left active work, following a respectable career, because of age or state of health. Lately, we have been appointing new managers on the basis of competitions, for an established period in general, and we have placed the appointment of deputy directors under the competence of enterprises' leaders.

For a Revivial of Industry

We have taken significant steps to modernize the enterprise organizational system. The coalmining trust and the Csepel trust, out of which, respectively, 8 and 13 enterprises have been established, have been abolished. On disbanding CELKA [Electrical Equipment Industry Maintenance Enterprise], we created 82 small independent service firms, because we hope that attending to the requirements of the population will improve and services will become more profitable through this. We are watchful that disorders are not caused in production and business relations among enterprises as a result of the structural changes.

It is our intention that small business work partnerships, and other new organizational forms of operation shall play a greater role than heretofore. Concerning their proportion, they will not be determinative, but important, because they will help by satisfying requirements better and more flexibly. Of course, there is room for improvement and adjustment also in this area.

We intend to grant increasing independence to enterprises, greater scope for enterpreneurial management and greater possibilities for implementing decisions, and also to make them more responsible for the consequences of their steps and more compelled to subsist only through profitable activity, one that is also useful for society. We are obliged to resort also to a stringent macromanagement at variance with the above in the present position of our economy, but we regard such methods as only temporary.

There is a need for many new kinds of activities in order to carry out our tasks for the long run determined by the Central Committee. To achieve this we are working out the "industry renewal program." Our aim is, by giving new impetus to all industry, to speed up qualitative changes concerning the sophistication of production, the competitiveness of products and profitability of activities. We would like to mobilize all who can contribute something to industry's renewal, and with the help of this program we want to ensure conditions that are necessary for the release and exploitation of energy which has been dormant till now. In addition to this formulation of state guiding and regulating tasks, it is necessary that a broad social movement emerge in which, in addition to the guidance of the party organizations, the trade unions, the youth organizations, the MITESZ [Federation of Technical and Natural Science Scoieties], and the professional organizations play an important role. The socialist brigade movement could also join this.

Industry's tasks are big and many-faceted. This brief review has tried to make it clear that it is not easy to work in Hungarian industry today. It is a struggle with market competition partners, the extraordinarily fast development in technology, the material and manpower shortage, and current problems resulting from our historical past in some places. And sometimes we must fight against views which, underestimating hardships and suppressing achievements, overemphasize mistakes. This view causes a bad general feeling, harms the ambition to work and, instead of mobilizing, incapacitates the useful, creative, and well-meaning forces.

In general, public opinion does not judge in this manner, but rather judges industry's situation and achievements and appreciates and honors the work of workers and intellectuals, leaders and subordinates, those employed in industry and enterprises, cooperatives, research institutes or in guiding. This is correct, because although we proclaim with justified impatience our growing requirements and press for higher achievements, we must also recognize that the final summing up takes into account efforts, honorable work, development, many outstanding results, industrial-political aims, and efforts which are in concert with the economic policy. The industrial working class and intellectuals can walk with their heads raised high. They have been, and remain, the firm basis of our social and economic life and determining factor in achieving our political and economic goals.

Love of life and work of those employed in industry is a guarantee for the realization of our aims. But work is not enough for life. Peace and health are also necessary. Therefore, I wish peace and good health to all working people in industry. And wishing the same on their behalf to our entire socialist society, I request the esteemed National Assembly to discuss and approve this address, said Lajos Mehes in conclusion.

FURTHER ON LOSONCZI'S VISIT TO SOMOGY COUNTY

LD271648 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pal Losonczi has arrived in Somogy County for a 2-day visit. Peter Kovacs reports:

In his afternoon program the president of the Presidential Council had a conversation with the members of the county's party Executive Committee. County First Secretary Imre Flenovics said that despite of the recession, industrial growth in Somogy County is still above the national average. The county is proud of its growing export contribution to the improvement of the country's situation. Exports in dollars have grown by 28 percent in the first 9 months of the year, and exports to socialist countries are 10 percent higher than planned. Speaking about problems, Pal Losonczi devoted much time to two themes. Together with the Executive Committee he investigated the reasons for the increasingly poor organization of railway transportation. This has already a paralyzing effect on the economy of Somogy County. The other critical point in the economy of the County is the unusually serious shortage of construction materials. Since this endangers the success of the private dwelling construction program, the president of the Presidential Council asked for detailed information about this too. Since Somogy is made up of small villages, the forthcoming administrative change, the abolition of districts, will presumably bring about many debates and organizational difficulties. Therefore, the members of the Executive Committee also informed their guest of the county's preparation for this important administrative change. With this conversation Pal Losonczi's official program today ended. Tomorrow he will visit industrial and agricultural plants.

BUDAPEST STUDENTS PROTEST EDITOR'S DISMISSAL

NC271423 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna, Oct 27 (AFP) -- Budapest students have been demonstrating to protest against last months sacking of Ferenc Kulin, editor of the political monthly MOZGO VILAG, the Hungarian immigrant BIBO news agency reported here today.

Posters, petitions and protest letters are circulating in 18 higher education establishments in the Hungarian capital, BIBO said.

The school of philology at Vaci Utca, central Budapest, was temporarily closed by police Tuesday [25 Oct] after demonstrations, the agency reported, and students now have to produce identity cards before being allowed on campus.

A public meeting to discuss the issue is scheduled for tomorrow at the law school, with Vice-Minister for culture Deszo Toth attending, BIBO said.

It was Mr Toth who last month announced that Mr Kulin was dismissed because MOZGO VILAG was "pessimistic" in its assessment of economic reforms in Hungary.

Mr Toth had also criticized the magazine's cultural and ideological judgements.

LAZAR REPORTS ON CEMA TO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD280021 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 27 (MTI) -- At the Thursday session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar read a report on the 37th session of the CMEA which the government approved and instructed the competent organs to take the necessary measures for implementation of the approved recommendations.

The Council of Ministers modified the regulation on the reporting of changes in one's residence and the registration of such changes. The forms on which the citizens report such changes to the local councils will be simplified and made suitable for computer processing as from January 1, 1984. The move is aimed at reducing the connected administration work and making the job of citizens easier.

The government heard a report on the state of projects to improve flight facilities at the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest and confirmed the State Planning Committee's resolution concerning the further jobs. The government considers environment protection connected with the expansion of the airport a priority.

LAZAR RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM

LD271612 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI) -- Tamas Lorinc, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited in the Belgian Kingdom, paid visits on Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Janos Peter, vice-President of the National Assembly.

KADAR-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES 2-DAY VISIT

Kadar Address at Factory

LD271329 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar paid a visit this morning to the engineering factory bearing the name of Marceli Nowotko, the former first secretary of the Polish Workers' Party, the predecessor of the PZPR, who died the death of a martyr. So far, 1,350 workers out of a total workforce of 4,600 have joined the newly reorganized trade union of the engineering factory.

Janos Kadar chatted with Nowotko workers at the workbenches and afterwards met a workers' aktiv of 400 participants and factory managers at the cultural center of the plant.

On behalf of the workers of the Nowotko engineering factory, Jozef Majsiewics welcomed Janos Kadar. He described the first secretary of the Central Committee of our party as a tested friend. He stated that Polish society -- including the workers' collective of the Nowotko engineering factory -- followed with lively interest the labor of the working people of the Hungarian People's Republic and the events and achievements of our country. He asked Janos Kadar to greet Hungarian workers on behalf of the Polish workers.

Then Marian Wozniak PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, rose to speak. He said that Poles were attentively studying the Hungarian experiences, especially today in the period of the struggle waged for the elimination of the crisis. The recent visit paid to Budapest by the leaders of the Polish state was one of the manifestations of this concentrated attention. Marian Wozniak then presented Janos Kadar with Warsaw's coat of arms, a plaque depicting a siren which is the symbol of this city on the banks of the Vistula.

Having expressed his thanks for the invitation, Janos Kadar addressed the workers' collective of the factory. He said:

[Begin Kadar recording] There is a great thing, namely Hungarian-Polish friendship. As you know, this friendship is rooted in history. It is based on our common fate. After all, both Hungarians and Poles have fought for centuries for their own freedom and independence. On many occasions they fought together. This friendship and tradition rooted in history has been filled with a fresh substance in our century. Both the Hungarian and the Polish peoples have destroyed capitalism and have stepped onto a new path, the road of building socialism. This is the present [passage indistinct].

We believe that the future destiny and national prosperity of the Hungarian people are determined by the fact that it is firmly advancing along the road of building socialist society. History teaches us that the road leading to the prosperity of the Polish working people and of the entire Polish nation is the same as that of the Hungarian people. We are marching along the same road and will continue to advance along the road in the future; in other words, along the path of social progress. Our common program -- if it can be summed up in two words -- consists of socialism and peace.

Dear comrades, our Hungarian party and government delegation presently staying here has come to you with the commission and desire to strengthen historical Hungarian-Polish friendship, which has been given new, richer substance, and to broaden our comprehensive cooperation.

We are now in a period when there is no time to waste. Our programs are somewhat shorter than before and there are many events and tasks both at home and abroad. We have come here for 2 days; however, I feel, on the basis of the experiences of the first day, that we have done a fair amount. I cannot give you a detailed account now. Yesterday, in the course of several talks, we reviewed issues connected with our relations and the international situation. Taking as our point of departure our ideals, principles, and a realistic assessment of the situation, we have held substantive talks and have agreed on the further consolidation, strengthening, and broadening of comprehensive Hungarian-Polish cooperation.

I dare say, on the basis of the experiences of the first day, that our current meetings and talks will lend further impetus to our relations and cooperation. I am very grateful to Comrade Jaruzelski -- and all the members of the delegation feel the same -- for the sincerity and that truly comradely, friendly, and fraternal atmosphere that we experienced at every event. [end recording]

Warsaw Report on Speech

LD271511 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Today is the second day of the visit to our country by the Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar. The day began with a visit to the Marceli Nowotko works. Accompanied by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Hungarian leader and other members of the delegation visited the mechanical department and the engine assembly department. The guest talked directly to workers at their work posts. At 1100 a meeting began with political and economic activists and the management of the Nowotko works. During the meeting the Hungarian leader said:

[Begin Kadar recording in Hungarian with superimposed Polish translation] Dear comrades, our Hungarian party and government delegation presently staying here has come to you with the commission and desire to strengthen historial Hungarian-Polish friendship, which has been given new and richer substance, and to broaden our comprehensive cooperation.

Please believe me, there was a time when we too experienced dramatic times as you have done. And this is why the party, state, and government leadership, members of the Hungarian party and the entire Hungarian nation thought about your problems, at times even more than of their own. I would like to tell you, and you know it yourselves, that certain reactionary forces and world imperialism wanted Polish problems to be resolved by external forces. Most of all they would have liked to interfere themselves, from the outside, but they soon came to see that this would not work. And so they wanted another external force, a socialist force, to interfere in Polish affairs since this would have been to their great propaganda advantage. We Hungarian, party members and non-party members -- I would even say this on behalf of the entire community -- this is why we [word indistinct] for the opponent not to be able to interfere from the outside and, in turn, for socialist friends not to have to interfere. I know that you, the PZPR, the Polish Government, the working class, and the entire Polish nation still have many problems. But please believe me -- I am not saying this out of politeness because I am not a polite man at all -- Comrade Jaruzelski and his allies, I do not mean here just communists but those who were with him, rendered great service not only to the Polish nation and the socialist community but also to the whole of mankind when they put a stop to anarchy in the country and thereby proved that the positive elements of Polish society, among whom I include Marxist and other positive-thinking people, are resolute and strong enough to take their own affairs into their own hands and to solve them.

They put a stop to this immense anarchy and embarked on the path of socialist development, and we know that this path is not short, simple, or easy. We are grateful for this; we thank you that by this you rendered great service not only to your nation and to us, but also to the whole international community, to Europe, because the existence of socialist Poland is a very important factor of peace in the world. [end recording]

Jaruzelski, Kadar Resumed Talks

LD271357 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The visit to Poland by a Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar continued this morning with a visit to a factory. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar then resumed the talks that began on the first day of the visit. In the Central Committee building the Polish-Hungarian Committee for Interparty Affairs and International Policy has met. The discussions are chaired on the Polish side by Jozef Czyrek and on the Hungarian side by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Kadar Press Conference

LD272214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Report on press confernce with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Polish and Hungarian journalists in the PZPR Central Committee building in Warsaw on 27 October; remarks by Kadar in Hungarian with superimposed Polish translation; questions from Hungarian journalists summarized by unidentified Polish correspondent]

[Text] In the Central Committee building this evening Janos Kadar met with Polish and Hungarian journalists. The press conference began with a short statement by the Hungarian guest. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee referred to the course that the meetings and talks in which he had participated in our country had taken, stressing the cordial and kindly atmosphere. Another important point in his introductory speech related to the contemporary threats to peace. Among other things, Janos Kadar said:

[Begin recording] [Kadar] The international problems are very acute. The comrades are acquainted with the issue of the American missiles, since every day for months now it has been featured in the papers. The comrades know our stance. There are Soviet and Warsaw Pact proposals that take into account the mutual interests of the two parties in order to bring about an agreement through the talks for a lower level of armaments. That is our proposal. However, if it meets with no response, then the [word indistinct] situation forces us to say that we will not permit an infringement of the equilibrium in arms. This is illustrated by recent agreements between the Soviet Union and the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Please believe that this is not just in the interests of the Polish and Hungarian nations or the other socialist peoples, but is in the interest of all the European nations that the equilibrium not be disturbed.

If imperialism would do with the world what it used to do before, then we have here, for example, the fate of this small country Grenada. It is a small country with 100,000-120,000 inhabitants and perhaps 2,000 soldiers; and one tries to prove that it poses a threat to the security of the 200,000,000 people in the United States. So the United States decided to take a step contradictory to the principles of international life and to the principles of the UN Charter, namely an armed intervention.

The press presented the statement by the Hungarian Government. This is not the correct solution and we condemn it.

I can tell you that both the Polish and Hungarian sides are in full accord on principled international questions. I would like to add that we hope the Polish nation will build a peaceful future, a socialist future, and live in peace.

[Correspondent] A question by a Hungarian journalist concerns Comrade Kadar's meetings with many leading figures during his 2-day visit, and with what personal elements he enriched himself.

[Kadar] To answer this question frankly, I say to the representative of NEPSZABADSAG that it was a very pleasant and truly friendly meeting. We met many old acquaintances, as well as many new people, and this is nice.

[Podkowinski, chairman of the international Journalists Club] I would like to go back to the part of your speech today where you gave an assessment of the international situation. I would be interested in the prospects for coming out of the impasse between East and West, since relations between all nations in Europe depend on it.

[Kadar] It is my belief that the deterioration of the present international situation is caused by certain circles in NATO and in the United States that have the idea that they will achieve military superiority. And they are taking additional steps which intensify the international situation. This is dangerous; it increases tension. They will not achieve superiority. At some point they will wake up and commonsense will again prevail. There is no other way out for the human race. In short, either human civilization will be destroyed or we will get together and discuss international problems and try to find solutions that will satisfy all interested parties. I believe in this.

[Szof, editor from Polish Radio] In our country we are introducing, although not without difficulties, troubles and resistance, an economic reform. The achievements of the Hungarian reform, therefore are enjoying increased interest. Would the comrade first secretary like to give us some encouragement by recalling the first stage of the reform in Hungary, which was also difficult. How and when did you get social support for it? How and when did you manage to convince workers and directors of enterprises?

[Kadar] As a rule people like what they have gotten used to. Ten machines to a socialist enterprise and ten to a capitalist may mean that the capitalist will produce more from it. And that is wrong. Our system of directing economic life is complex and slow. This constitutes the main problem. It has to be simpler and faster. That is why we thought that individual decisions ought to be made where necessary. This means that managing and control ought to be direct, but indirect. [sentence as heard]

The system of control that we have was introduced 14 years ago and in functions. In the past, 8 percent of the annual output was not needed in our country, nor was it needed by the Poles, or by other countries. In fact nobody needed it. And it was wasted.

Since the new economic system has been in operation, this problem has been reduced to one-quarter of the amount. We did this 14 years ago. You also know, ladies and gentlemen, that those who bought some kind of machine 14 years ago might just as well have received an old machine. Now it is going to be a new machine. That is why I think that the Poles, taking into consideration the international experinece, including the Hungarian experience, will have a better reform.

[Correspondent] The last question briefly asks whether the two states utilize their mutual experiences and what sort of solutions are to be expected after the present visit.

[Kadar] To a great extent our talks consisted of an exchange of experiences. In the last part we discussed the concrete matters that we would deal with in the future. The main regulator in the exploitation of experiences is to be guided by some principles, regularly observed, that are of a supernational nature. It is also necessary to take in- into consideration the conditions of every country, its position, and its conditions.

In no case is it permissible to copy [word indistinct] This is not allowed. The principles must be compared with one's own conditions and then exploited. Otherwise it is not possible to utilize experiences in a sensible way.

The West accuses us of doing things according to a stereotype, while we know [words indistinct] which must be unconditionally observed. If national traditions are not observed, the communities will receive this with a large dose of uncertainty; and if the national conditions are not observed, then this simply becomes unrealistic and unrealiable.

The experiences of all the socialist countries are our joint treasure from which we should avail ourselves. And, comrades, you will remember that at the last Soviet party congress Comrade Brezhnev said that there were other solutions possible and that they should be taken into consideration. That is how we conceive it. [applause] [end recording]

Delegation Departs

LD272135 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 27 Oct -- The Hungarian party-government delegation left Poland in the evening at the end of a two-day official visit. The delegation was bidden farewell at Warsaw's central railway station by Poland's (?top authorities and) PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski.

PAP Summarizes Visit

LD280051 Warsaw PAP in English 2230 GMT 27 Oct 83

[By Tadeusz Wierzbanowski]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct -- The visit of the Hungarian delegation, that ended here today, became an important event in Poland's political life, went beyond the expectations and was a new stage in restoring and broadening ties in a great number of areas. The decisions made by both sides during the visit will be given definite form in the announced comprehensive programme for the development of Polish-Hungarian relations, to be worked out jointly in the near future. The visit consolidated the ties between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Polish United Workers' Party and deepened the exchange of experiences in building socialism in Hungary and Poland in the period when Poland is overcoming the social, political and economic crisis.

The assessment of the international situation and the activity of Hungary and Poland in the international arena to strengthen peace in Europe and worldwide and against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe figured prominently in the talks.

Both leaders evaluated the policy of the U.S. Administration to be the source of rising tension in the world and the fight against the entire socialist system, including Poland. That policy should be counteracted with all might. The policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries is the only way to preserve peace. As they have been doing so far, Hungary and Poland will actively participate in these activities.

USSR RELIGIOUS GROUP MEETS ECUMENICAL COUNCIL

LD271519 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] At the invitation of Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religous Affairs, a delegation of the Council for Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers is visiting Poland.

Today, the delegation of the USSR Council for Religious Affairs headed by the Chairman of the Council, Vladimir Kuroyedov, met the board of the Polish Ecumenical Council. Bishop Janusz Narzynski, chairman of the board, talked about ecumenical, social and peace-defending activities (of the Council) both at home and abroad. He positively assessed separation of the church and the state and freedom for religious activity of churches. The representatives of the Soviet Council for Religious Affairs presented their experiences in their field of activity. They expressed hope that ecumenical contacts between the Polish Ecumenical Council and churches in the Soviet Union will be deepened.

[Begin Kuroyedov recording in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] We have come here to acquaint ourselves with religious policy in Poland. We are particularly interested in the antiwar activity of the Polish Ecumenical Council, and the struggle for preservation of peace, security, and against the new war. I emphasize, we are mostly interested in the aspect of peace activity. I saw that the Polish Ecumenical Council conducts broad peace activity, and we support such activity. [end recording]

FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTRUCTION RESIGNS

LD272147 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 27 Oct -- The prime minister has recalled Tadeusz Opolski from the post of undersecretary of state, first deputy minister of [word indistinct] and house building materials industry. Tadeusz Opolski was recalled at his own request.

DEPUTY DISCUSSES GRENADA WITH SOVIET ENVOY

LD271609 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received the Soviet ambassador, Nikolay Rodfonov, who outlined and explained at length the Soviet view of the invasion of Grenada and the USSR's concern over the consequences this could have for the further development of events in region.

AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE TO SPILJAK ON GRENADA

LD271053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has sent a message to Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, which refers to the invasion in Grenada and to the consequences that this could have for various regions of crisis. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's message was today handed to Mirko Ostojio, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, by Bashir abu-Bakr Misbah, charge d'affaires of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

RIBICIC RECEIVES VISITING CUBAN DELEGATION

LD271726 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the Cuban trade unions, led by Roberto Veiga, general secretary of the Cuban trade unions, and candidate member of the Politburo of the Cuban CP Central Committee. The delegation is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, which also took part in the talks.

In the talks a positive assessment was made of the development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations and the possibilities of further cooperation in (?all) spheres pointed out. Ribicic and Veiga also exchanged views on the current international situation. Roberto Veiga acquainted Ribicic with the Cuban assessment of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

The Cuban ambassador in the SFRY, Fuentes Hernandez, as well as other persons, also took part in the talks.

MOJSOV SPEAKS TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COUNCIL

LD272130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1902 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov has expressed concern over the constant deterioration of the international situation. Lazar Mojsov was speaking at a session of the Federal Council for International Relations here today, Thursday.

Mojsov stressed that the world situation today is characterised by tensions and conflicts.

The several-hour session of the council wasin the main devoted to Yugoslavia's position in the present international situation.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Meets With Spiljak

LD250024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 27 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak received Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Vasile Pungan here today (Thursday).

The need for further promoting economic cooperation between the two countries as a major factor in the overall development of good-neighbourly relations received special emphasis during the meeting.

Pungan is in Yugoslavia for a session of the joint Yugoslav-Romanian Economic Cooperation Committee.

Holds Talks With Ikonic

LD280027 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1955 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Romania aspire to further development and promotion of economic cooperation on long-term foundations, in order that it reaches the level of developed political relations between the two friendly socialist countries. This was discussed today, Thursday, by Premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Branislav Ikonic and Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade Vasile Pungan.

The Romanian minister attends a session of the Yugoslav-Romanian mixed committee for economic and scientific technical cooperation, which began in Belgrade today.

Ikonic and Pungan pointed to the significance of industrial cooperation and specialization for which numerous unused possibilities exist. They especially discussed greater utilization of the Iron Gates One hydro-electric power plant on the Danube, on the Yugoslav- Romanian border, and the completion of the Iron Gates Two power plant. They pointed to possibilities of cooperation in chemical, electronic and machine building industries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LCYCC MEETING PROCEEDINGS

Speeches Presented

LD280618 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 25 Oct 83

["LCY Central Committee Meeting -- Proceedings" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- Even though we are witnessing a slight growth in industrial production and favorable trends in exports, the economic situation is not good, noted Mihajlo Popovic, the first participant in the discussion. There are still problems with foreign exchange, supplies to the economy, raw materials, semi-finished goods, spare parts and electrical energy. As a result, capacities built at great cost, even those geared toward exports, are not being fully used. The lack of coordination between work organization, both as regards raw materials and technology, is increasingly apparent, with everyone solving their own problems with their own sales and exports policy, various conditions and commodity exchange.

Instead of a pooling policy, the policy of "OAL-ization" [OAL -- Organization of Associated Labor] is becoming increasingly frequent. The country's long-term economic stabilization program, adopted by all structures in the country, has been accepted with great optimism and relief and we are convinced that we have found a way out of the difficult situation. However, at the very start of its implementation problems are arising that need not have come about, Popovic noted. Delays in adopting the accompanying documents which are necessary to define the conditions of economic activity in 1984 have meant that even today we can say that we are behind with the implementation of the program's first stage.

The basic things on which the LCY Central Committee should take a stand are, in the view of Petar Stambolic, hesitation, resistance and draft solutions that contradict the stabilization program. Three months after the adoption of the final document of this program, when we should already have concrete outlines of the solutions for the first phase of its implementation, we are being held up by resistance and pressures to return to where we were 2 years ago.

When we introduced the program, Stambolic added, we knew that not everyone would be happy with every view in it and that for the moment some would "gain" and others "lose," but that in the long run everyone would gain by carrying out the tasks. However, now some people would just like to gain, without giving up any of their day-to-day interests, thus threatening the long-term goals of stabilization. This is one of the consequences of the republican and provincial etatism that has been burgeoning recently, and the LCY Central Committee must have the strength to resist it.

Petar Stambolic called for clear attitudes to be taken toward the policy we are pursuing and the tasks we are facing, warning that there are cases where responsible comrades are publicly disavowing and denigrating the views and conclusions already adopted by the Central Committee. With a firm stand on these matters we must eliminate the hesitation and confusion being created in the public's mind, but at the same time we must protect the Federal Executive Council, which at the moment is bearing the main burden of responsibility for the implementation of the stabilization program, from pressures that paralyze its work.

Economic stabilization is a major political question for us today, said Petar Stambolic, recalling that the standard of living has fallen by 20 percent in 2 and 1/2 years. The political mood is not only affected, he added, by a fall in living standards and the difficult economic situation but also the spreading conviction that we do not have the (?strength) or courage to enter the political fray. This conviction is further bolstered today in large part by numerous views and conclusions that have never gone past the desk top and that we merely reiterate from time to time. This mood is further heightened by the people's feeling that we are not united, by delays in ordering the relations in the Federation, and so on.

Talking about the dangers of centralism, which could only be "real if they rest on an etatist concentration of resources," Stambolic stressed that the stabilization program was meant to eliminate further those tendencies now visible at the level of the republics and provinces. For this reason linking this program with alleged dangers of centralism and unitarism is incomprehensible, unconvincing and politically damaging.

Only through real changes, even very painful ones, can we advance, for this is the only way to retain our standing and trust in the League of Communists. This Central Committee session, said Petar Stambolic, can carry out the tasks if it adopts one single conclusion: that the program should be implemented consistently and resolutely and that the resistance facing us should be dealt with energetically.

Zvone Dragan spoke about the documents on development in 1984, stressing that the Federal Executive Council, as the proposer of concrete solutions, has come and is still coming up against very complex problems, different degrees of ability and readiness to propose relevant solutions, and even resistance and diverse interpretations of the same texts of the long-term economic stabilization program, and also contradictory and objectively heterogeneous interests that do exist.

Dragan noted in particular the differences among the federal organs, the Federal Executive Council and the republics and autonomous provinces, and economic, political and scientific circles in their perception of the changes that have to be carried out at the start of the initial phase of the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization policy. They are particularly marked in the changes and amendments to the foreign exchange system -- varying from that it should be altered radically (toward the complete forcible ceding of foreign exchange from 1 January 1984 by which theory a foreign exchange market would be reintroduced on the basis of a practically new foreign exchange system) to the view that the present system is basically all right, but not being implemented. It is necessary, however, at least for the first phase, to take account of the changes brought in by the so-called July law.

Differences also exist over the changes in the system and policy of primary distribution: On the one hand, calls are made for a further-reaching reform of prices from as early as the start of 1984, with a radical elimination of the disparities that have come about, and on the other, continuation of strict price control and administration is sought. Contrasting with this, the notion is put forward of placing the market on a pedestal and giving it complete freedom in forming prices, which is also absurd given the material imbalances and structural breakdown of the home market.

Talking about the funds for the Federation budget, Zvone Dragan gave warning of a real reduction in the Federation's expenditures and significant changes in the Federation's system of financing as it has existed so far.

We shall alter the political situation if here and now, at this session, we set out where the differences in views are on various issues, open up a dialogue, and agree on the most important issues among them, said Vuko Vukadinovic. If we do not try to do this, Vukadinovic stressed, not only will there be an impression that we are helpless but it will in fact be so and then all the elements will be present for the political situation to become critical.

The members of the LCY, the working class and other working people and citizens justifiably and with good reason expect that this sesson of the LCY Central Committee will signify a radical turn-about in stepping up accountability to the utmost to change the state of affairs and eliminate the numerous negative manifestations, Azem Vlasi said. They see the causes of the accumulated problems and exacerbated contradictions in society chiefly in the inconsistency, indecisiveness, inefficiency and insufficiently heightened accountability for implementing the established policy of views and tasks expressed, primarily, in the leadership of the basic organization of associated labor and the other basic cells of social organizations, right up to the highest organs and forums in the country. They see these causes here, rather than in some crisis of the system of socialist self-management, as some oppositon circles and forces try to make out.

The radical turn-about that the Yugoslav public repects is for us to conduct ourselves in all environments, in all spheres of life, at all levels and, I would say, on all fronts of our socio-political action, in a practical and concrete way in accordance with established policy and orientations.

There has recently been a fairly widespread tendency, Vlasi went on to say, for individuals, even individuals in leaderships, to compete to give the blackest picture of our social and political situation; the various nationalist, anarcho-liberalist, dogmatist and all sorts of anti-socialist elements then join in, coming out openly with theses directly or perfidiously opposed to the policy of the LCY and the system of socialist self-management.

Confusion and quandaries are thus caused among the public. This confusion often deepen our silence and indecisive stands and reaction to these tendencies. Along the lines of this widespread, carping criticism, opportunism and oppositionism, those who prefer to peek, as the saying goes, into "other people's back yards," have become quite numerous. This is all the more marked in regard to the view on the manifestations of nationalist activity. Here there is also a marked tendency for our differences to get a great deal of publicity. The public rightly asks what is this, where is it leading us, are there among us more differences, or more common interst and need to live together. The League of Communists must react to this in a more decisive way to ensure that we suppress such tendencies.

We were made most gravely aware of the underestimation of nationalism, specifically the underestimation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, in Kosovo, where we have a long fight ahead of us against the consequences of open counterrevolutionary activity from precisely nationalist tendencies. There are still some people in Kosovo who think that we have concluded the battle with Albanian nationalism and irredentism, that it is no longer dangerous and that one must now fight only against other nationalisms in Yugoslavia. Following the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, one often heard opinions to the effect that the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism had directly instigated or influenced the revival of other forms of nationalism in the country.

This is basically correct. We must not remain on this assessment alone, however, if we wish to assist the progressive forces in Kosovo in their further struggle against Albanian nationalism, if we wish to thwart the tendency toward revanchism against Albanians which is now manifesting itself from the position of other nationalisms, and if we wish to strengthen as a whole the front against all forms of nationalism.

Touching on the present situation in Kosovo, Vlasi said that important results have indisputably been achieved in the overall stabilization of the state of affairs. Organized activity on the part of Albanian nationalists and irredentists has been crushed to a very great extent. Life in the province is in every respect progressing normally, in the main, and we are not burdened by any unexpected danger of a wider escalation of enemy activity, except for sporadic writing of enemy slogans, stirring up of public unease, cases of petty sabotage and verbal propaganda. The enemy, obviously is changing its tactics and operating from deeper in the underground.

The political situation in Kosovo continues to be burdened by a number of basic elements. Firstly, there are the difficult economic situation and the slowness shown in seeking rapid and effective solutions to change the current economic state of affairs and in opening up clearer prospects for long-term rapid and more stable economic development. In addition, there is still vacillation, indecision and even resistance in regard to the essence and depth of change in the state of affairs and relations to eliminate all thatwas for a considerable time before 1981 in contradiction with LCY policy in the socio-political life of Kosovo. Some people would like us to be satisfied with calming down the situation and eliminating organized extremist enemy activity, without making any essential changes in the situation and the relations upon which nationalism is fed.

Differences in views on the state of affairs in Kosovo are aired among the public. There is still emotionalism, exclusiveness and outbursts from extreme positions. Major political conclusions and suggestions are drawn on the basis of individual excesses. There is still too little and insufficiently well organized, systematic, joint work and action to reach agreement, change the state of afffairs and eliminate those causes that brought us into this situation.

The progressive forces in Kosovo who are conducting the stabilization campaign have somehow got themselves into an unfavorable position between those forces in Kosovo itself who would wish to hush things up and are overly sensitive to any criticism, and those forces in Kosovo and outside it who deny all our efforts, constantly asserting that nothing is changing there and suggesting that the state of afffairs should be changed through methods contrary to the spirit and policy of the LCY.

The political situation in Kosovo continues to be gravely burdened by the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins. Our efforts so far have yielded certain results, and this exodus has been considerably reduced. However, we shall have to talk about this very seriously here, probably at the next session, and see what we must all do together, and what we in Kosovo can do in particular. We must have a unified and integrated assessment of the causes that give rise to exodus, so that we may have a unified political stand on social and political action to halt the exodus, for we gain nothing from stating and verbally exacerbating this issue in discussions.

Sanije Hiseni spoke about the topical economic and political moment in Kosovo and the efforts by working people to implement the decisions of the 12th congress and the long-term economic stabilization program.

She opined that major victories have been won against the forces of counterrevolution, which resulted in improvements in the overall socio-political, security and intra-national situation in the province. We are nevertheless conscious of the fact that there are still problems that require all-round activity and mobilization of the Kosovo LC and of other organized socialist forces in the province. All the more so when it is known that all the economic difficulties confronting our country fall with a much heavier burden on the relatively backward Kosovo.

Practice demonstrates, Hiseni said, that Communists have started to forget the decisions of the 12th LCY congress. It is customary for us to be more or less unanimous when we speak about principles of economic and other issues. When we move to put these into practice, however, a total lack of unity emerges in conduct and activity. This is today the greatest illness and crisis in the League of Communists and our society as a whole. One gets the impression that many members of the League of Communists have not derived the necessary lessons and experience from the decisions of the fourth plenum, the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the discussions with the Serbian political activists, and particularly the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. Underestimation and neglect of unity and of the interests of the working class threaten the leading role of the League of Communists in Yugoslavia and facilitates the spread of nationalist and etatist, technobureaucratic, liberalist and other outlooks and behavior alien to us in the league of communists and in society.

It is this fact, she underlined, that we must seek and find the causes for the inconsistency between words and deeds, the repetition of decisions just for the sake of repetition, the failure to respect the principles of democratic centralism in the LCY, the manifestations of the creation and maintenance of illusory (?but false) peace and unity, and also the manifestations of open and perfidious fractionalism in the LCY.

The question arises as to how the communists and other socialist forces are to carry out the taks, given that this important document avoided stating things specifically and consistently.

It is evident, Hiseni said, that not all sections of the LCY regard the unified Yugoslav market in the same way, nor even the principles of association of labor and means. Some would wish to turn the unified Yugoslav market into a hegemony of their economies over other economies, primarily the less highly developed ones. Speaking about nationalism, Sanije Hiseni commented that following the hostile events in Kosovo, a tendency emerged consciously or unconsciously to identify Albanian nationality with Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and that the Albanian nationality tends to be reduced to the status of a national minority with reduced national rights and liberties in the sphere of education, culture, tradition and cultural heritage, language and literature, and national characteristics and so forth. This expressed itself in particular in the debates surrounding the drawing up and adoption of the foundations of joint programs, in the debates surrounding the creation of the Yugoslav encyclopedia, and in certain articles and leaflets, individual statements and also in actions by certain state organs in a number of environments.

Such instances of anti-Albanian nationalism, forms of nationalism directed against the Albanian nationality, cause justifiable irritation and concern to Communists and other progressive forces of Albanian nationality, especially to young people, who by their nature have a heightened sensibility compared to other age groups.

We expect the other environments in our country to undertake more effective and consistent ideo-political and administrative measures against all those who arouse anti-Kosovo or anti-Albanian sentiments in any way at all. The struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism will thereby be all the more successful. All Communists must understand that the struggle against nationalism in their own social and national environment does not mean any sacrifice in relation to other social and national environments, but rather a real contribution to the development and affirmation of their own nationality, Sanije Hiseni said.

After the discussion, which went on for 12 hours, the LCY Central Committee adopted the conclusions on the LC tasks in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

The conclusions that we have adopted represent our common stand, said Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, in his closing speech. They place on us all an identical commitment regardless of the views presented by anyone in the discussion at the Central Committee session. Of course, by adopting the conclusions we have not provided the answer to all the questions. There was no intention to provide the answers to all the questions brought up in the discussion, and particularly those brought up at the 3-day enlarged session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

We made the assessment that in view of our situation which we describe as a cruicial one in the struggle for the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, for the further consolidation of socialist self-management, and of paramount class substance in our social relations and in removing opposition to that development, it is singularly important at this moment and on the broadest front, to move forward all the creative forces of our society, led by the LC, into organized and systematic activity.

It is important that at this point in time we adopted the conclusions and in so doing established a platform for the further activity and mobilization of both LC and of all objective forces of our society. We have jointly arrived at these conclusions. Of course, even the best conclusions will not by themselves resolve our difficulties nor are they, by themselves, a crucial factor of mobilization. In this context I should like to say that the Presidium of the LCY Central Committe has convened a session for as early as 2 November at which it should discuss and adopt decisions on what organizational and other measures should be taken for the speediest possible implementation of these decisions.

It will come before the Central Committee with a program of topics, which we must examine and on which our discussions have to be finalized. We shall come out with a plan of preparations established by earlier programs laid down by the very important sessions of the LCY Central Committee. Among other things the Presidium will come out with a proposal that during the ensuing period all members of the LCY Central Committee should make a tour of LC organizations in the republics and provinces to get an insight into, to monitor and to provide assistance in the implementation and realization of the conclusions that we adopted today. In particular, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee will adopt a program of constant communication with Central and provincial committees and a program of mutual cooperation so as to ensure in a most specific way the implementation of agreements and to contribute to the implementation of the tasks on which we agreed today with the coordinated efforts of all sectors of the LC.

It think it is very important that we should at once and in an organized way tackle the forthcoming sessions of the LCY Central Committee. As far as the first next session on the implementation of the LCY platform on Kosovo is concerned, the material is already available and has been forwarded to all members of the LCY Central Committee and to central and Provincial committees. We should reckon on that session being held in mid-November. The central and provincial committees should carry out the preparations for this very significant and very important discussion. We have made good progress in the preparations for the LCY Central Committee session on the relations in the Federation.

We shall come out with the theses so that all creative forces and all the LC leadership may join in the preparations and so that this discussion can make an additional contribution to the consolidation of our unity and to the establishment of a platform for our joint activity to establish our relations on the basis of our constitution and in the directions of the further consolidation of our system of self-management socialist democray. However, there is no doubt that the most important of these sessions will be the one to be devoted to the LC questions.

It is singularly important to confirm the validity of the adopted conclusions through the action that ensues. We must (?concern ourselves) in the ensuing period with the quality of this action in a different and in a more operative way. It is a fact, a fact that transpires from the discussion today, that the monitoring of what had been agreed on and resolved in our society, and in the LC as well, is increasingly gaining in importance. We have to think and deliberate how these things in the LCY, as a united organization, can be ensured and carried out in the best possible way, in keeping with our statute and with the position of the LC's in the republics and provinces.

To what extent the objectives of LCY activity today, at this point in time, are implemented depends on the degree of our organizational standards in implementing these conclusions. The conclusions will be published as soon as possible and forwarded to all LCY organizations. In this connection all LC leadership and organizations are expected to hold their meetings and take appropriate measures not in the sense of re-doing these conclusions but in the sense of laying down concrete tasks on the basis of these conclusions.

Discussions Reviewed

LD271633 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 26 Oct 83

["Conclusions of the 10th Session of the LCY Central Committee" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its 10th session on 25 October 1983 the LCY Central Committee discussed social, economic, and ideopolitical developments in the country and set forth the tasks of LC members, organizations, and organs.

The LCY Central Committee assesses that despite positive results, at present difficult and complex economic problems still exist in the country, and there is a possibility of further aggravation and serious social and political consequences. As a result, the political situation is also becoming more complex. The slowness and delays in implementing the socioeconomic position our constitution established for workers in associated labor exacerbate the contradictions in our material and social development.

The general deterioration of the international economic, political, and security situation makes our efforts even more complex and requires them to be even stronger in order to preserve and strengthen a stable international position for our country.

In these conditions the antisocialist and anti-self-management forces' attempts to challenge our reliable signposts and blur our prospects for development are becoming increasingly pronounced. These forces are trying to present our economic situation as hopeless, arouse pessimism, and sow distruct of socialist self-management. Serious shortcomings in the LC's ideopolitical activity favor penetration by the activization of such tendencies.

Our society's stability can be secured only through resolute effort to achieve the most successful possible material development and further build and develop socialist self-management relations. The LC's full ideopolitical and action unity is a key condition for the achievement of these tasks.

Rapid socioeconomic development made it possible for our country to extricate itself from backwardness and enter the ranks of medium-developed countries. In addition, certain contradictions, imbalances, shortcomings, and weaknesses that always accompany rapid and dynamic socioeconomic developments were inherent in this development. The results we attained should be an encouragement to overcome the present difficulties. These difficulties can be overcome only through resolute political orientation in the direction of developing of self-management and implementing the policy of economic stabilization, knowledge, and endeavor; responsible work in the LC; and full mobilization of the front of organised socialist forces within the political system of socialist self-management.

Our economic situation is serious. We are faced with many untoward developments and shortcomings. However, we are looking for and devising the way out, pointing out the prospects, and resolutely fighting any defeatism.

Socialist self-management, equality, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and the SFRY's independent and nonaligned policy are inalienable achievements of the revolutionary struggle that our working class and working people, led by the communists, have been waging for decades. Our working class and working people are loyal to these basic orientations and are aware of the fact that only by relying on our own resources can we secure a way out of the present difficulties and pave the way for our socialist community's further comprehensive progress and the implemention of our revolution's program objectives.

I. The Central Committee stresses that the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program, especially of the economic and development policy for 1984 as part of the first stage of the program's implementation, is the LC's most important ideological and political task. The LC must resolutely eliminate all resistance to the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program, particularly within its own ranks.

The Central Committee enjoins communists in organizations of associated labor, organs and organizations of all sociopolitical communities, and especially the federation, republics, and provinces to ensure that economic and development policy and the conditions for economic operations in 1984 are established and adopted by the end of 1983.

Our activity and achievements in 1984 must bring about a turnabout as regards reviving and increasing production, further increasing exports, increasing the quality of economic operations, overcoming disruption in social reproduction, and widening the scope of the implementation of the constitutional principles concerning production relations within self-managing associated labor. This will also be a test of our consistency, ability, and responsibility.

Our duty is to fight so that in 1984 an economic and development policy will be adopted and carried out that will be increasingly free of administrative measures and will guide work collectives, working people, citizens, and all creative forces of our society towards improved economic conditions and motivation in the struggle to implement the tasks of the long-term economic stabilization program. All social subject's independence and responsibility must be strengthened on that basis.

This will be a complicated and difficult process. The difficulties we are already coming up against in adopting the first measures towards carrying out the stabilization program, which affects the position, interests, acquired rights, habits, the way of conducting economic activity, behavior, and way of life, demonstrate the difficulty and complexity of this task. Under the pressure of the accumulated problems and the resistance that has already been perceived, there is a danger of hesitation and vacillation in making the necessary moves decisively and without delay and undertaking the measures imposed by the stabilization program. The Central Committee considers it to be inadmissible to renew debate on issues already covered by the program. Such conduct, especially on the part of communists holding responsible social functions, is in direct contradiction with LC's ideopolitical orientations and policy. Those responsible for opposition to the consistent realization, application, and further development of the long-term economic stabilization program must therefore be called to political account.

Communists must exert efforts to ensure that all instruments of the economic system and economic policy measures are directed towards strengthening the unity of the Yugoslav market, reinforcing the independence of subjects of associated labor in labor and economic activity, and restructuring the overall economy in order to achieve the most successful effect upon economic criteria so as to intensify the process of association of labor and means on the principles of joint income and strengthen self-managing integration in the country in the interests of workers in associated labor. To accomplish these tasks we must most decisively eliminate the quite widespread manifestations of group-property conduct, and administrative, territorial, localist, particularist, and other hindrances and forms of resistance. We must also amend and annul the regulations that hamper the self-managing integration of associated labor and of society as a whole.

The Central Committee particularly stresses the task of the republics and provinces, in direct cooperation with the organs of the federation, to coordinate the bases of a joint development policy that would stimulate self-management association and the circulation and direction of accumulation on the commonly-agreed directions of development and eliminate instances of irrational investment and the greatest disproportions and structural disruptions in socioeconomic development.

On this basis it is necessary to jointly review the opportunities for solving employment problems, which differ in intensity in individual parts of the country but can be effectively resolved only in the unified economic area of Yugoslavia.

Given that it has already been delayed, work on the long-term economic stabilization program must be accelerated in accordance with its orientations and overall concept.

At the same time the necessary changes must be worked on:

A program to eliminate the disparity in prices in the pricing system and policy must be drawn up and the most pronounced disparities must be removed by the start of 1984, creating conditions for workers in organizations of associated labor to play a increased role in formulating prices policy while also preventing pressures for increased prices from leading to a lowering of criteria for labor and leaving others to carry the burden of the consequences of poor economic activity. Changes must be made in the system of augmented reproduction in the banking and credit system, primarily in order to strengthen the material base and accumulative capacities of associated labor.

In the currency system and policy a self-managing organized currency market must be established with the realistic opportunities from the beginning of 1984, the policy of a real dinar exchange rate must be realized, and double payment must be eliminated, as well as other problems in this sphere being resolved, in order to reinforce the economy's ability to compete and ensure the country's foreign liquidity and imports of the necessary raw materials and reproduction materials. Changes must be carried out in the financial clearing system in order to financially consolidate the organizations of associated labor and strengthen financial discipline and the causes and consequences of losses must be decisively removed through the application of economic criteria. In the taxation system and taxation policy the principle whereby he who has more should contribute more to meet general social needs must be realized, thus ensuring a more equitable distribution of the burden of stabilization on all sections of society. Changes must be made in the system of income distribution, especially towards establishing the economically necessary relations between accumulation and consumption.

These are the sole realistic bases for eliminating our constantly growing inflation.

It is incumbent upon communists to advocate that the principle of distribution in accordance with the results of current and past work should be further developed and realized in social agreements, self-management contracts, and the regulations of organizations of associated labor so that objective criteria can be established on the basis of the criteria worked out and contained in the program and the results and contribution of every worker, organization of associated labor, and other social subject can be evaluated on the basis of these criteria for the purpose of realizing income. It is essential in this regard to more decisively and more widely progress towards further affirming and placing greater material and social value upon productive and creative labor and establish a mechanism whereby this orientation may be consistently implemented as soon as possible.

Communists are charged with exerting efforts in their environments to realize the conditions necessary for development of scientific research work in order to strengthen our overall position in technical and technological progress and reinforce the position of associated labor, especially in the international distribution of labor.

Communists must, without any opportunism, most determinedly struggle to ensure that all forms of consumption match the income actually realized. Regarding the reduction of investment expenditure, the major part of the disposable funds should be committed to more rapidly completing projects under construction which help to increase exports and replace imported energy and raw materials, and which ensure essential goods supplies to the domestic market. The total funds to meet joint social and general needs in 1984 should rise more slowly than the social product.

Budget consumption at all levels must be subjected to the criteria of the economic stabilization policy. This also relates to the federal budget, in regard to which it is essential to effectively carry out the agreed upon policy in the sphere of joint functions in the federation. Relations of free exchange of labor must be more rapidly realized, as this is the condition for social activities to be freed from the etatist position and to become part of productive factors of labor, the long-term economic stabilization program and social development as a whole. This requires raising the quality of labor and development in these activities consistently within the limits of the income realized, rationalizing and reducing further the network of institutions, and to reviewing many rights that have been acquired.

Social policy measures that meet the needs of the economic stabilization policy must be drawn up and applied as soon as possible by means of the broadest social action in all organizations of associated labor, local communities, municipalities, republics and provinces, in order to give substantial aid to those most gravely affected by the drop in living standards.

Communists, organizations and organs of the LC are enjoined vigorously to oppose the current rampant practice of meddling by political factors, including LC organs, over and above their constitutional and legal jursidiction, into the operations of organizations of associated labor rendering (?the work of these organizations) difficult, and to fulfill their interests, rights, commitments and responsibilities in keeping with our constitution and law on associated labor.

The central committee stresses that Communists, leading the efforts of our entire society, must become even more involved and must fight even more vigorously to eliminate manifestations of unconscientious attitude toward work and toward social resources, squandering behavior, parasitism, negligence, manifestations of bribery, corruption, embezzlement of social property, avoidance of regulations and illicit acquisition of (?income and property).

The LCY always fought for the purity of its ranks. Its revolutionary struggle for social changes and construction of socialism was adorned by people with lofty moral principles who were consistent and committed against all deviations in the LC and in our society. Communists must continue this line today. Conduct at odds with the above principles is incompatible with LC membership.

II. The implementation of the economic stabilization program requires further development, improvement and efficiency of our political system so that this system can contribute more efficiently to the development of socioeconomic relations, self-management organization of labor and of our society and to the faster democratization of political relations. The work that has begun on a critical re-examination of the functioning of the political system, together with changes in our economic and social life, must involve the working class, every working man and citizen and organized subjective forces of our society in the struggle to eliminate the current difficulties and secure the further successful development of our society.

Priority must be given to the development and democratization of delegate decision-making, efficient implementation of decisions and fulfillment of responsibility, improvement of the self-management organization of our society, more successful work by our sociopolitical organizations, self-management social control and far more efficient work by our state organs which must be subject to the constant control of the assemblies and of our society as a whole. The abandonment of etatist methods of running the economy and of interventionism requires a thorough reorganization of administration and a reorientation of a section of cadres from administration into productive work.

The further development of municipalities as self-management and basic sociopolitical communities merits special attention. Issues concerning the implementation of the constitutional concept of the federation, republics and provinces, consistently on AVMOJ principles and on the rich experience of our life together in which the Yugoslav socialist community is developing in the interests of the working class, brotherhood and unity and on the right of every nation and nationality to comprehensive development, national freedom and equality, are also of essential importance.

In discussions of the functioning of our economic system, the Central Committee enjoins Communists to vigorously oppose attempts to abandon the orientations and institutionalized solutions implicit in our Constitution. In these discussions the Communists are duty-bound to proceed from the evaluations of the 12th congress and the evaluation that shortcomings and disruptions in the functioning of our system stem from the slow, inadequate and incomplete application and implementation of important constitutional orientations, especially production relations within associated labor.

The realignment of new relations and new methods of economic and business operations will require checks as well as gradual changes in the present composition of delegations, workers councils, political organs, professional leaderships and protagonists of political and public functions. In keeping with actual social needs, the Communists must ensure that cadres are changed, constantly improved and rejuvenated by capable cadres orientated along self-management lines and who, with their work, will assert themselves in implementing these tasks. In keeping with the principles and criteria established in SAWPY, it is the working people who bear the direct material and other consequences of these decisions and who should therefore decide about personnel solutions.

Protagonists of self-management, political and other public functions should bear the primary responsibility in the environment in which they work. Their social reputation and status should be based on the assessment of their work in the locality where confidence was placed in them.

III. The Central Committee stresses that the sharp edge of social contradictions and of the complexity of the conflict entailed by the struggle to implement socialist self-management requires from the League of Communists [words indistinct] ideopolitical work among the working people, citizens and young people.

The battle for socialist self-management cannot be won without ideopolitical unity in the League of Communists and consistent elimination of opportunistic behavior, mechanical practice and particularistic (?conduct) in our ranks.

In order to operate more successfully as an ideological vanguard of the working class in guiding our socialist development, we must to a far greater extent master and encourage knowledge, creative effort and Marxist critical thinking, which implies blazing the trail toward further socialist self-management is a process in which nothing can be won forever and in which no step can be made without persistent revolutionary ideological and political struggle and without very serious work based on knowledge.

(?In this way) the League of Communists must rally together, encourage and guide the entire creative (?potential) of our working class and society. It must enlarge the number of people involved in creative activities and research, cultural and public workers whose ideotheoretical points of departure are based on our socialist self-management orientations.

Under conditions when the pressure of alien ideologies on their awareness is getting stronger, the ideological work to consolidate socialist self-management orientation among young people requires Communists to delve in a much more specific way into the problems of their life, education and work, in their interests, content and forms of their cultural, sport and entertainment life. Communists must provide a comprehensive support for young people in their struggle to assert the (?lofty) humanistic values of our revolution and of our socialist self-management society.

The most important tasks of ideopolitical activity for Communists stem from the problems our society is facing today in its battle to more successfully and consistently implement the foundations of our social system and further develop socialist self-management, primarily the long-term program of economic stabilization. Ideopolitical work of the League of Communists must be channeled into obtaining ideotheoretical and practical political answers to these problems, and in consolidating ideopolitical action unity of Communists and all other socialist forces in our society in the struggle for their implementation.

The League of Communists must rid itself more quickly of its serious shortcomings which encourage assorted antisocialist and antiself-management enemy forces and which provide them with greater opportunities to bring their ideological and political influence to bear on a section of our public. We are confronting an increasingly overt and aggressive belittling of our revolution and of our Communist Party, that is to say the League of Communists, as its vanguard force, and of the contribution, role and reputation of our most prominent revolutionaries. We are also confronted by attacks against AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], against the foundations of our federal system, against the equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and against socialist self-management and the SFRY constitutional system. From the point of view of obsolete bourgeois, petit-bourgeois and dogmatic-bureaucratic (?ideologies), and attempt is being made to discredit the democracy of socialist self-management. A propaganda campaign is also being carried out in favor of either the concept of a bourgeois multiparty or a centralist-etatist political system.

Our class revolutionary and humanist orientations and values must be further developed and enriched as a firm defense against spontaneous elements of nationalistic, technobureaucratic, dogmatic, liberalist ideas, as well as aginst anticommunist pressures and breaches that are today nourished by the organized activity of hostile forces in the country and abroad.

It is incumbent upon all organs, organizations and members of the League of Communists to vigorously and effectively oppose any antisocialist and antiself-management activity. It is their duty to react to such manifestations in the environments in which they appear, and to struggle in a timely and well argumented manner, through broad political and ideological action.

Nationalism is the axis around which all the antisocialist forces gather, in each nation and nationality. An uncompromising confrontation of nationalism as the class enemy and a counterrevolutionary ideology is therefore an essential condition for the successful accomplishment of the tasks facing us. Our experience as a whole shows that nationalism is at its most dangerous when no specific struggle is waged against it and when it succeeds in penetrating the ranks and leaderships of the LC -- a situation confronting us today. This is also shown by the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. Any indifferent and passive attitude toward nationalistic activity is impermissible, regardless of whether this activity manifests itself in separatist, unitarist or any other form. We must cut out the roots of nationalism, above all in the LC.

In the ideological struggle for our esential revolutionary orientations and against hostile ideas and activity, communists have a special and great responsibility in the public information media and in publicistic and publishing activity, as well as in the sphere of culture, upbringing and education. This struggle must be waged on the offensive, and must be steady, consitent and well-organized, in order to gather together all the socialist forces of the nations and nationalities of our country.

The set tasks and obligations of the LC in these spheres, however, are not being implemented consistenly everywhere, which results in standpoints and opinions in contradiciton to our basic orientations also being launced on the public. This is a very contemporary issue and the greatest attention should be devoted to it; furthermore, the responsiblity of communists in basic organizations and in the LC leaderships, above all in the republics and provinces, for the strict implementation of the adopted policy, while activity opposing various antisocialist pressures and provocations, must be heightened.

Critical Marxist thought which from the standpoint of the LCY program and our strategic orientations reveals the more profound causes of the contradictions and problems of social development, as well as of our omissions and shortcomings, and also indicates the directions and content of activities that facilitate the further devleopment of socialist self-management; and in additon, along the same lines, purposeful and effective criticism and proposals from working people -- these represent lively sources of strength, vitality and revolutionary consistency in the LC. It is therefore necessary for all organizations and organs of the LC [word indistinct] to oppose manifestations of bourgeois consciousness which indentifies such criticism and such understandable and justified expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of working people and citizens with hostile (?outbursts) and with manifestations of liberalist consciousness which indicates abandonment of the ideological struggle.

IV. The LCY will realize its leading role only by strengthening the revolutionary consciousness and strength of the working class as the basic subject of the revolution, and by the consistent expression of its interests. We communists must therefore intensify our activity in the processes of self-managing delegate decision-making, and we must transfer the focus of activity to where the self-managing and political activity of working people is being conducted -- the meetings of workers, delegates, the self-management organs, local communities, delegate assemblies, the Socialist Alliance, trade unions, youth and other sociopolitical organizations, associations of citizens and the public platforms, in order to make our contribution to the development of the self-managing consciousness of working people and to strengthening their self-managing positions in associated labor and in other self-managing communities.

The organizations and organs of the LC must free themselves in their work from their own isolationsism and their ties with the management structures. There is a need to go out into the field of battle for socialist self-management and, in the real sense of the word, develop mass political work; the communists' place is among the working class of the people, in all the basic cells of our society where all the most important social trends (?arise and are played out); communists should be front-ranking activists of the SAWP, where a struggle must be waged to mobilize every person in order to further strengthen our many-million-strong front of socialist forces. It is particularly important that barriers should be more boldly removed and broad scope should be opened up to include young people in the struggle for self-management and stabilization, so that young people too assume responsibilty for the state of society and its development, in accordance with their own real capabilities, revolutionary orientations and socialist self-managing oreintation.

The practice of regularly assessing the results of political action, that is, of the social and ideological involvement of communists, should be established in all LC organizations and leaderships. At every meeting the results of implementation of decisions should be analyzed, in order to heighten specific responsibility for implementing LCY policy and for what has been put forward and done, or for what has not been done. The attitude toward acomplishing tasks must become an essential criterion for assessing the results of every LC member, organization and leadership and for their individual and collective responsibility. Social and political accountability must be tightened to the maximum, especially that of leading cadres and those holding social positions in work organizations, municipalities, provinces, republics and the federation. Each LC member must be held politically accountable for failure to execute policy and tasks, even to the point of being expelled from the LC and dismissed from his functions.

In all environments Communists must resolutely oppose territorial, national, and all other forms of insularity. In solving their problems, everyone must also see the common problems; they must see not only their own organization of associated labor but the work collective as a whole; they must see not only their municipality but the broader community; not only their own repulbic and province but Yugoslavia as a whole -- because socialist self-management must realized as a unified social system in Yugoslavia and because the fundamental and historic interests of the working class and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are identical and inseparable. We must further strengthen brotherhood and unity, equality and Yugoslav socialist patriotism on class self-management principles to strengthen even further the cohesion and strength of our socialist self-management community.

Weaknesses and inefficiency in the work of many organizations and organs of the League of Communists arise primarily because of inconsistency and deviation from the principles of democratic centralism. For this reason there is a great discrepancy between word and deed and what is concluded in the LC and what is realized in practice. One reason for this is the fact that many conclusions adopted by organizations and leaderships are quite generalized and insufficiently clear, with the result that, following their adoption, diverse interpretations and contradictory modes of conduct in practice appear. Democratic centralism, which meets the internal need of the League of Communists for the democratic synthesis of the conflict of views through which diverse standpoints are brought to unanimity, is not being adequately realized. Members, organizations, and organs of the LC at all levels are therefore dutybound to respect consistently and apply creatively the principle of democratic centralism, on the basis of which mutal relations, rights and commitments in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia are established and built.

In all organs of the League of Communists we must affirm even more democratic and comradely communist relations, collective work, and responsibility, and build better and constant links with the members and organizations. The LC organizations and organs must formulate unified stands on important ideopolitical questions considerably more quickly and on the basis of this direct the action of Communists. The stand and decision adopted by the majority through democratic means are law for every communist.

We must enhance ever further the responsibility of the republics' and provinces' LC's for the formulation and realization of the LCY's unified policy. Unity in the LC leaderships remains of crucial importance today to the unity of the entire LCY and working class and a precondition for overcoming more quickly all difficulties and weaknesses and directing social development more successfully.

Among the LC leaderships nothing must remain unresolved because this would inevitably lead to undermining LCY unity.

Individual positions must not be put forward in public; neither must there be onesided assessments of a particular issue or event. The principle of democratic centralism must also be respected consistently here. Unity in the LCY is essential to the unity of our nations and nationalities and to the protection and [word indistinct] of the gains of the revolution.

In this respect the work of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium must also be organized in a suitable manner. Unity of action throughout the entire LCY must be fully ensured.

Communists must resolutely wipe out social practice which deviates from the bases and principles of our constitutional system, contradicts the historic values of our socialist self-management society, and therefore elicits the dissatisfaction of the working people and citizens, especially in respect of weaknesses in their own ranks. They must resolutely oppose all arbitrary professed criticism based on intrigues, demagogy, false radicalism, and nihilistic attitudes towards our revolutionary achievements so far. The LC will continue to stimulate true and beneficial criticism which makes a real and convincing contribution to progress and the revolution.

On the basis of the activity undertaken in implementing the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and the concrete tasks in realizing the economic stabilization program, the LC must carry out the necessary realignment and differentiation in its ranks in order to achieve a greater degree of ideological unity and action capability, political mobility and influence in the social sector. Communists must be fully aware of their revolutionary commitments in waging the class struggle and must carry out with complete responsibility their tasks which arise out of the role and goals of the LCY and the moral norms of our socialist self-management society. A communist must even today create an impression through his own example and moral values, occupy a leading position through his progressiveness, knowledge devotion, consistency and social involvement, and confirm his words with deeds.

The LC must not permit the continued presence in its ranks of vacillators, opportunists, petty-bourgeois types, bearers of bureaucratic arbitrariness and technocratism, or those who have abandoned the ideological positions and policy of the LCY or who tolerate or even support a nationalist or any other antisocialist or anti-self-management ideology. The LC must also remove from its ranks the various careerists and all those entered the LC merely for their own egoistic interests. It is better to have fewer of us, but for us to be stronger and united, and interested in and prepared for changing everything that is unfavorable for the development of the country in the present circumstances. It is also better for us to be more on the offensive in action and thus show ourselves to be the real vanguard of courageous and resolute fighters, capable of revolutionary deeds and of gathering together the broad working masses on this basis. At the same time, the LC should continue to be open to all those people who distinguish themselves in the struggle for self-management and must strengthen its ranks, especially with the admission of young producers, in order to increase the class influence of workers on the policy and practice of the LCY.

The LCY Central Committee obligates Communists to persist in their revolutionary struggle and remove the obstacles on the path of the further socialist self-management development of our society, the orientations of the program and the LCY Congress decisions, and the revolutionary course which the League of Communists built up under Tito's leadership. On this course and in carrying out their immediate tasks, all organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists, proceeding from the interests of the working class, must manifest and consolidate complete ideological and action unity in practice.

In the existing international circumstances, our responsibility has been heightened for preserving and consolidating the stable international economic and political position of the SFRY. We shall not permit anyone to call into question the independent and nonaligned policy of our country or its socialist self-management development. It is exceptionally important to strengthen the awareness that we must overcome economic difficulties by relying primarily on our own resources.

Our economic difficulties and the situation which has followed from them cannot be overcome quickly or easily. Through the gains of our revolution and the results of development we have created the necessary material and social preconditions for solving the difficulties. We must therefore be decisive and capable of exploiting those possibilities.

The period which lies immediately ahead is crucial for our continued overall development. The firm orientation towards changing the current situation demands the mobilization of all the organized socialist subjective forces. We must therefore initiate the broadest possible bold and creative action as yet another confirmation of the strength and vitality of our revolution.

The Central Committee calls on all working people and citizens to continue the struggle and to devote themselves with zeal to overcoming the economic difficulties, and through unity, selfless work, creativity, and commitment to the ideals of our socialist revolution, to accomplish resolutely the social tasks now set in the interests of the further successful socialist self-management development and stability of our society.

The LCY Central Committee obligates all LC organizations and organs to examine, in the light of the stand set out at the 10th LCY Central Committee session, the current sociopolitical and economic situation, to critically assess their own work and affirm their obligations and tasks, and mobilize the members and working people in a more decisive battle to speedily surmount the difficulties and problems that have arisen. The members of the LCY Central committee, the LC republican central committees, the LC provincial committees and the committees of the LC municipal and town organizations must be particularly involved in this activity.

The realization of the adopted conclusions is the criterion of the real capability and revolutionary orientation of every LC member, organization, and organ.

SPILJAK CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

LD280058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council met today under the chairmanship of Milka Planinc. The Council was informed about the results of recent visits by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Iraq and Greece. The council was also informed about the participation of the Yugoslav delegation in the meeting of the CEMA Council in Berlin and about the visit that Joze Florjancic, federal secretary for finance, and Radovan Makic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, paid to Kuwait.

The Council adopted the plan of its work in November and concluded that the tasks and time limits concerning the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program which were determined earlier must be consistently carried out and observed.

The Federal Executive Council adopted the proposed assessment and stances concerning the modernization and construction of new coal mines, faster exploitation of hydroelectric capacities and the opening of new oil and gas fields.

The Council noted that the available reserves of coal and hydroelectric potential of the country continue to be insufficiently exploited, that the existing coal mines are being modernized rather slowly, that the same applies to the construction of new coal mines and hydroelectric power stations and to the completion of hydroelectric power station already under construction. Not one new hydroelectric power station was started in this planning period. It is therefore necessary to carry out in good time all the necessary preparations for the construction of new coal mines and hydroelectric power stations for which investment and technical documentation is available and are economically justified.

The Federal Executive Council determined the stances in connection with the reports submitted by the market inspectorates on their inspection concerning the application of regulations. It noted that legal and social discipline concerning trade, quality and determination of prices has fallen. The competent communities for prices do not strictly and uniformly observe the conditions and criteria laid down for the approval of prices. In the production and trade, especially when it concerns products in short supply, the goods are often withheld, the delivery of reproduction material, parts and finished products is made conditional, the goods are payable in foreign currency and so forth. The rapid fall in the quality of certain products is causing special concern.

The Federal Executive Council also determined the text of the proposed law on the free entry into Yugoslavia by foreigners participants in the 14th Olympic Games in Sarajevo. The proposed law will enable all participants in the 14th Olympic Games to enter and leave our country without a visa.

At the proposal of the Council of the Federal Community for Prices, the Federal Executive Council of the Federal Community for Prices, the Federal Executive Council adopted a decision according to which the prices of passenger cars as well as of spare parts, accessories and equipment for passenger cars will form according to market conditions. Thus, the makers of passenger cars must accept the responsibility for the formation of prices of their products. The Federal Executive Council also considered several other questions concerning our country's relations with foreign countries.

RADOSAVLJEVIC ADDRESSES VOJVODINA COUNCIL

LD280534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Djordje Radosavljevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, today informed members of the council of the province of the measures for carrying out the program of long-term economic stabilization with particular emphasis on the importance of the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee. He identified as one of the most pressing tasks the repayment of foreign debts. The responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development, and the fact that they are now beset by debts, does not mean that we should be lead into isolationism. Without economic ties there can be no income, no production, no exports, no solution to questions of investment. At the moment we are hindered by a great deal of isolationism, although it is true that many problems force us into this. In resolving these problems we often take the shortest way out, which is also the weakest. If we overcome this problem, we will overcome other greater problems. We in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina should not be isolationist, particularly not because of the structure of our economy.

Noting that our society is going through a period of many difficulties and contradictions, Radosavljevic said that in this socio-economic situation questions are being raised about the functioning of certain institutions and mechanisms of our political system, and the consequences of disregard for their class character are being felt. Attempts are also being made to organize political opposition to our socio-political system as a whole. He added that opponents of our society are trying to cast doubt on the course of our self-managing development and its working class character, which suits the present and long-term interests of the blocs, internal enemies and some demoralized individuals, including some members of the LC. As a rule, this occurs when there is a need for new breakthroughs in the development of social relations and in the development of the system. At this stage dissatisfied elements come to the surface, desirous of power and a ruling position in society.

"Critical examination of the functioning of the political system, the implementation of the Constitution of the SFRY, the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the law on associated labor and other system-related laws, are necessary and we are contantly doing so through concrete activities. One such activity was the preparation of the draft law on all-people's defense in the SR of Serbia and the draft law on changes and amendments to the law on the internal affairs of the SR of Serbia, on which, as you know, debate has begun as part of the regular procedure in the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. We consider that in the joint work of the relevant republican and provincial organs on the preparation of these draft laws, a high degree of cooperation and consensus has been achieved in finding solutions on all questions relating to the republic as a whole, and we are sure that remaining issues will be successfully resolved in the further work in the assemblies until the proposal for the laws are completed," said Radosavljevic.

Radosavljevic drew attention to the fact that new attempts at inciting internal conflicts in our country can be expected, particularly aimed at breaking down our unity, provoking national hatred, conflicts and mistrust between nations and nationalities, and attacking the LC and self-management. In the present international relations, the hostile emigre movement feels encouraged and sees an opportunity, and is increasing its subversive and hostile activity in an attempt to create cells for the transfer of its activity to this country. What is happening in Kosovo should be seen in this context. The nationalists, aided from abroad, will try at all costs to at least maintain their present positions. Nevertheless, the greatest problem is the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. More efforts must be made to create confidence in a common life. We believe in the success of the organized forces with the Kosovo LC at their head.

Because of all that is happening, said Radosavljevic, we must be even more sensitive to the unity and equality of our nations and nationalities. We must be even more vigilant in the face of any form of nationalism because they are all equally dangerous. For our successful activity and for the sake of our unity it is important that the current problems of society are resolved in a spirit of trust and understanding and in a democratic, self-managing manner. However, he noted, every day we are faced with opposing tendencies. Confrontations are made out of every question, proposal, suggestion or opinion, and we all know that this is not good. Such are the times we are living in, there is much confrontation in the world. However, this does not leave room for us in Yugoslavia, nor in the SR of Serbia or in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, for lack of unity. We are all aware of how important unity is in the country today. It can only exist as the common and general interest of the working class of all the nations and nationalities, socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces. Such unity, and not unitarianist centralism, is the condition for the successful development not only of Yugoslavia, but also of each nation and nationality individually. We must make a far greater contribution and must change a great deal in our work and behavior said Radosavljevic.

KOSOVO'S VLASI ON 'NEW ROUND OF DIFFERENTIATION'

AU261713 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 83 p 3

[M. Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 19 Oct -- Members of the Pristina Communal Committee of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia today discussed the political-security and economic situation in the commune. An extensive introductory report about this was given by Azem Vlasi, president of the LC Communal Committee.

Assessing the present situation, Vlasi noted that intensive political activities of the LC and of other organized forces in our society after the counterrevolutionary demonstrations have had considerable results and that, on the whole, the political-security situation in the Pristina community is more peaceful and stable now, considerably less burdened by threats of overt enemy attacks.

About the latest provocation by a group of soccer fans at the game between Crvena Zvezda and Pristina, held in Belgrade, and the fact that a part of the audience at the Pristina stadium supported its team by shouting "e-ho," "e-ho," which became increasingly frequent as the game went on, axem Vlasi, said, among other things:

We have demanded the Pristina Soccer Club come out with an explanation about what this really means and what this is all about. When we heard this call at the Pristina stadium for the first time, we also demanded explanation. The organizers of the game told us tha that is a spontaneous way of rooting. Later, after the match between Pristina and Partiz some information media charaterized this call as a chant of Enver Hoxha. We again demanded an explanation from the Pristina Soccer Club and from the security organs, but to this very day we have received no confirmation that what was involved was a deliberate plot by the enemy.

However, referring to reports from the most recent game, Vlasi said that these reports distinguished genuine supporters from provocateurs and indicated that this [as published] had nothing in common with genuine sports fan rooting. Therefore, he went on, we must do all we can to stop this. We all must see to it, from the Pristina Soccer Club, to the Federation of Socialist Youth of Pristina, and all honest supporters, no one is manipulated by a group of people behaving in a hostile manner.

Vlasi repudiated all conjectures that appeared in the media about statements by two members of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium about this issue. We refuse to accept generalized assessments that we were aware of all this but failed to react, Vlasi pointed out. Speaking about all that is burdening the political-security situation in Pristina at the mement, Vlasi stated:

"We are still facing some forms of the enemy's activity, which is perpetrated from the deep underground. We come across a few hostile slogans, but they are fewer every day. There have been attempts of sabotage, causing damge, a case of arson involving the conveyer belts at the Electric Generation Industry of Kosovo, a first at the main Post Office, damage to tombstones at the orthodox cemetery a few days ago, and other occurrences that burden the situation. All this shows that the enemy's actions have been planned with a view to maintaining the atmosphere of fear and insecurity among the citizens."

New Round of Differentiation

The basic thing at this moment, Vlasi continued, is to assess whether we have reached the roots of all problems that have provoked the Kosovo situation, and whether we are ready to fulfill all the tasks and aims of the platform. Realistically viewed, the overall conscience of the LC of our commune cannot guarantee that we will overcome all difficulties.

There are still some Communists at the university and in some scientific and cultural insitutitutions who want to maintain the situation that existed before 1981. Others say that much has been done and that no more changes are needed. Both extremes are [imcomplete sentence as published -- line or lines dropped]. There are still some Communists [incomplete sentence as published -- line or lines dropped] we have to sit down and find out what it is that has accumulated for years under the cloak of nationalism, and that provoked the 1981 events. We are not going to cut anyone's head off in this action, but all those people, especially those at the university, whom we have offered a chance and who failed to avail themselves of it, must be made to feel the consequences during the next round of differentiation.

After a short discussion, members of the Pristina Communal Committee of the Federation of Veterans unanimously supported assessments in Azem Vlasils speech and adopted them.